

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

No. IX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

PRICE TWOPENCE.
STAMPED, 3d.

SOME RESULTS OF THE WAR.

By the last accounts from Sebastopol, the weather was but indifferent; yet the works of the siege were advancing so as to give us hopes of some decided result at an early period. The French had pushed their attacking works almost to the "abatis" of the Malakhoff—a mighty work of timber, erected to assist that important point. Meanwhile, a heavy cannonade was kept up on both sides. The French, again, have established a battery, by which they hope to command the ships in the harbour. Our own battery at the Quarries was in active preparation. The health of the army was good. Every sortie made from the enemy's works was beaten back with the usual promptness. Whenever it comes to be a question of men against men in the field, our superiority is, as usual, decidedly maintained. But science does its duty to the Russian with its customary impartiality. The Russian intellect is eminently acquisitive, whether it be inventive or no. It seizes European discoveries with the same dexterity with which it seizes European languages. It has done its best with the resources of modern ingenuity in defending Sebastopol—a town devoted to these very purposes, and prepared for such a defence during a long series of years—in which we Westerns have been busy making money, squabbling about Whigs and Tories, and preparing Exhibitions of the Industry of All Nations.

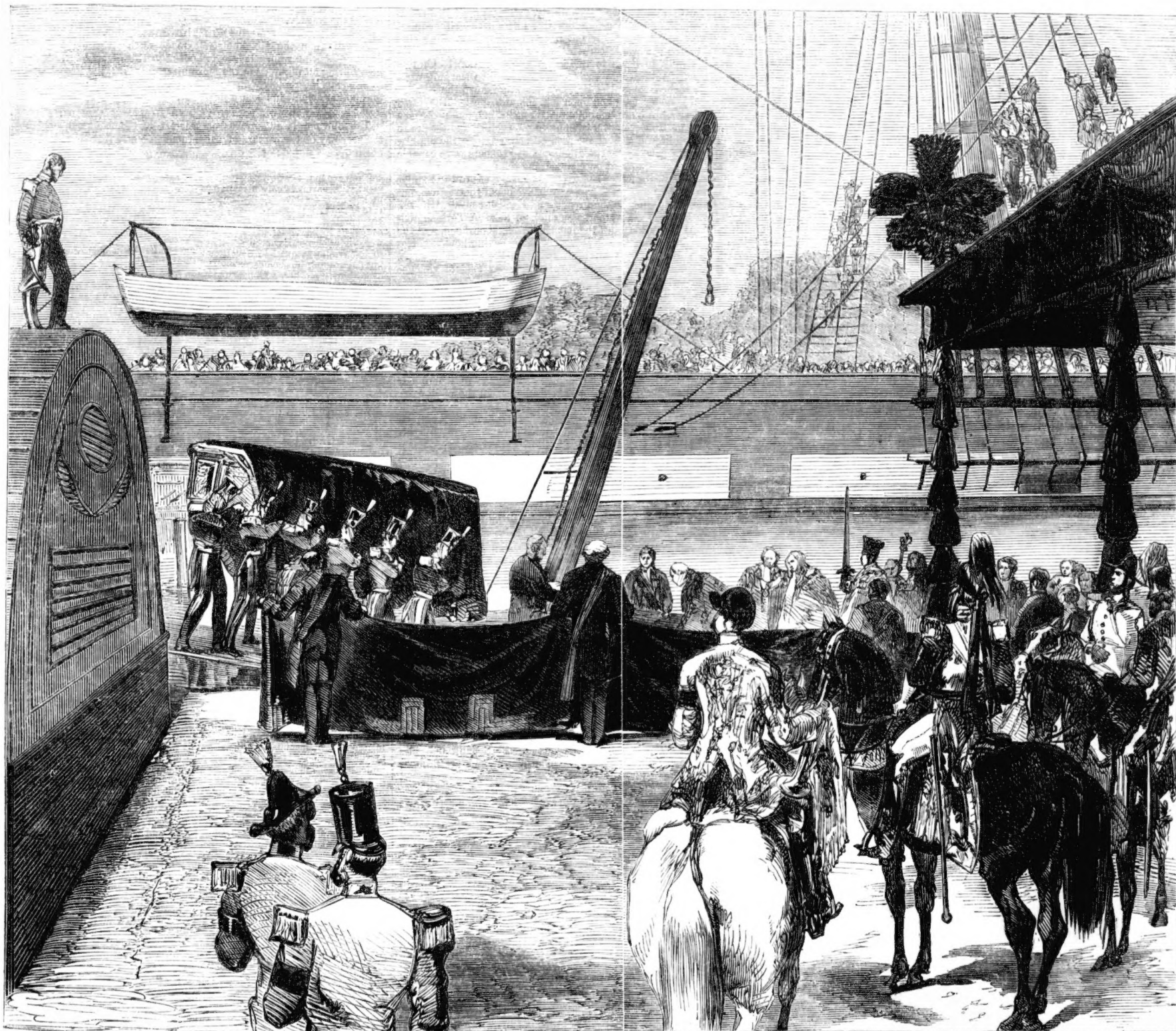
While we are waiting for more news—while Parliament is breaking-up—and Lord John Russell off to his shooting-box in the High-

lands to meditate little schemes among great scenery—suppose we speculate a little on the philosophy of the war? The subject looks stale, we admit,—seems painful, we fear; but we venture to propose a somewhat new view of it. Something new about the war? you ask. Well, we beg only to remark, that nowhere have we seen an attempt to gather up certain phenomena lying loose about, unclassified, and subject them to order and law. What results of the war can we trace in our internal condition? Everybody knows how the war, as a war, stands. But we want to look at it as it will probably affect our social and political prospects in England. We want to look at it, if possible, from the point of view of our grandsons; and in no interest but that of the whole British community.

The war has sadly scattered abroad a great deal of plausible cant which had, in the fat and easy times of peace, become abundant among us. We mean a sort of cant which preached a coming material millennium: Wars were over; man saw his true interests, now; commerce was the fact of the modern world; let nations fraternise, &c. This kind of cant assumed to be true Christianity. But what was fatal to its pretensions in that way, was, that it was the doctrine of men whose other, and far more practical doctrine, (since it was acted on every day), was "every man for himself," and unlimited competition in brute greed. Though willing to encourage hostile passions in private life, this school fancied that man could be reduced to an animal with merely prudential considerations to influence him. It ignored his passions, while it affected to regulate him. But the pas-

sions being fundamental and vital parts of our nature, all schemes which do not allow for them, prove absurd when the occasion comes. Here was poor *homo*, with cheap bread and plenty of cotton shirts, and some talk even of more votes, "civilised," à la Manchester, to a considerable extent; and the whistle of a fife, and the patter of a drum, and the flutter of a gay flag, prove as potent over him as ever! The British public rushed at the war at a gallop—ran off with the State coach, and has "spilt" half-a-dozen incompetent drivers already. The petty *doctrinaire* theory, which makes man a donkey between two bundles of hay, is terribly damaged by the war. It has seriously injured the Benthamite Radicals. It has proved that man is the same animal he ever was—a being of wild hopes and wild feelings, and unaccountable impulses—the being who went to the Crusades, and who made the French Revolution.

By familiarising the national mind of England with warlike events and associations, it has had considerable effect on the national *morale*. It has brought up a new and almost forgotten class of emotions. The anecdotes of the death struggle—the rush to save a wounded comrade under fire—the heroic endurance of the terrible life in the trenches—the letters, showing how the love of home was the last thought in many a brave heart now beating no more—the tales of Miss Nightingale's womanly devotion and pure-hearted heroism—all these, disseminated in a thousand ways, sink into the generation's inner life, and colour the century. What man's private-life struggle is not cheered and ennobled by the example of that



THE DISEMBARKATION OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.



Crimean army? But we shall be told that all this has its evil effects. We shall be told that war is bad, *per se*, and that this excitement of passion tends to dangerous results. We do not think that war is, *per se*, so bad a thing as one class of philosophers insists. Military discipline takes a rude clown and educates him into a man—makes him a social being—a faithful comrade—obedient to orders—ready to endure. All this is a moral training. Then, it is a decided gain that this generation should have its worship directed from the accident of wealth to the virtue of fortitude. We were sunk in the worship of money—which, simply compared with the worship of valour, is an inferior thing. Besides, supposing all war suppressed, which would surely be a blessed condition could the results of war be obtained without war—we beg to ask our peace friends where the grounds are for hoping such a consummation? So long as the world has tyrants or bullies—so long as one man wants more than his share—war must exist for the protection of the rest of mankind.

War has a great conservative power. It knits the people to their Governments. This has always been the case. When the Romans had a good war on hand in Italy, or elsewhere, dissensions between patricians and plebeians lulled for the time. The aristocracy comes forward and leads, and is bound to those who follow by the ties of common peril shared, victories won, or sufferings borne. A dim consciousness and dread of this sharpened the mean terror with which Manchester saw the gathering war. The gentlemen of England came to the front—the heroes of platforms ceased to be thought of.

There can be no doubt that English statesmen had such a chance as has not occurred these fifty years, of proving themselves right-fully entitled to the leading place. But there was a want of able men, and a want of unity among what men we had. There was a want of government, in short. We were encumbered with our own machinery. It would be a long story to trace this to its sources. But it flowed from the system which has been prevalent in the kingdom ever since the Revolution—except during periods when one man, such as Chatham, has had the whole affair in his own hands. We are governed by sets of men perpetually changing—a Government always beginning afresh, in fact—a kind of moveable empire. These men, again, must keep a certain degree of popularity up, which popularity must often be unfairly courted, and unreasonably conferred and withdrawn; so that the "British Constitution" (just at present) combines what is bad in an aristocracy with what is bad in a democracy! That is to say, it has an aristocracy's exclusiveness without its power of concentration and authority; and it has a democracy's mutability and submission to mob influences, without its open career to talent and daring!

As the mass of mankind will always content themselves with the plain and obvious explanations of facts without minuteness of inquiry, there is little doubt but our Crimean failures will be visited on our governing system by the public, in the long run. Just at present, the public mind is fixed on having the war well finished, if possible, and the ministry is strong. But the ultimate result of the war will be to strengthen the popular element in England. The "Crimean failures" will be bread-and-butter to many a demagogue, yet unborn, whose conscience will never prick him with the thought that had he been in office, his genius would not have sufficed to supply a transport ship with salt pork. But whose fault is this? It may be (and is), in some degree, all our faults; but the weight of the heaviest blame must fairly rest with those whose position (whatever the difficulties), gave them the best opportunities, and put them in the most commanding place. One decided result of the war, then, has been to try great reputations, and few have stood the test. Lord Aberdeen was sagacious and long-headed, and he could not avert the war; the Duke of Newcastle, able and business-like, and he could not provide the army with winter necessities; Lord John broke down both as minister and diplomatist; Graham's cunning was beaten; Palmerston remains, as yet, master of the situation,—but rather from the weakness of others than from his own strength. The continental States throw the blame on our parliamentary system. And, at home, we have on foot an entirely brand-new agitation.

The effect of the war on our army system will probably be to cause some changes in its constitution; but nothing comes so well out of the trial as our army, which has proved itself equal to all that has been demanded from it, and conquered or suffered with unrivalled heroism. Some questions concerning proposed changes in it will come before us, (we mean such as were opened by Sir George Brown's recent speech) on another occasion. And did space permit, we might add some remarks on the part which the press has played during the war. No former war was attended with such publicity, or so closely subjected to universal criticism,—an increased power of journalism being one result of the war which must not be forgotten. We have confined ourselves, hitherto, to the effects of the war on our own country. It has, in some respects, taught us our strength, and in some our weakness; and we would do well to profit by its lessons, by an occasional overhaul of such features of it as are less prominent, striking, and dazzling, than its battles and sieges.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Contrary to general anticipation, it is now determined that the Court will visit Scotland this year, after her Majesty's return from her visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French. It is expected that her Majesty will visit Balmoral about the middle of September, and remain until the 10th or 12th of October. A portion of the new palace will be ready for her Majesty, and will be occupied during the present visit. Her Majesty will pay a visit to Lord Panmure, whose principal seat, near Arbroath, is within half a day's journey of Balmoral.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The interest excited by the certainty of the visit of the Queen of England to Paris increases as the time draws nigh. Marvellous things are told of the forthcoming festivities at St. Cloud, Versailles, and Fontainebleau. At this last place it is said that the whole forest will be lighted up, and that a hunt by torchlight, as in the time of Francis I., will take place.

The subscriptions for the National Loan closed on Tuesday last. The results known are as follows:—The amount subscribed will be about 3,600,000,000. The subscriptions of 50*fr.* and below, declared not reducible, figure in this sum at from 230,000,000*fr.* to 235,000,000*fr.* The subscriptions of 60*fr.* and above, submitted to a proportional reduction, will be about 3,360,000,000*fr.* The departments will have provided nearly 230,000 subscribers, and subscribed more than 1,000,000,000*fr.* of capital. The subscriptions from abroad, in Europe, from England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, &c., exceed 600,000,000*fr.*

SPAIN.

On the 22nd ult., a Queen's messenger was despatched to Rome with the memorandum adopted at the last Cabinet Council, the object of which is to justify the conduct of the Spanish Government and its rupture with the Holy See.

The band of Estartus, 34 strong, which entered Spain near Campradon, has been defeated by a detachment of the Queen's troops, with a loss of

seven killed (five of them officers), and four prisoners; the rest of the band fled to France.

Order had been completely restored at Badajos, and the National Guards who joined the rioters had been disarmed.

HOLLAND.

TWO MEN, serving in the Dutch marine, were apprehended at the Hague, on July 18, *en route* for England to join the Foreign Legion. They had been enlisted by an agent there, who seems, however, to have "smelt a rat," and escaped. The authorities, it is said, have given strict orders to prevent any attempts to enlist Dutchmen into the Foreign Legion.

RUSSIA.

It is said that in apprehension of a speedy attack from the vessels in the sea of Azof, the Russians are actively fortifying Rostov, at the mouth of the Don. The channel has been obstructed by large stones, which have been thrown in to prevent the river from being navigable, and the town is filled with Cossacks.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that General Prince Gortschakoff had published an order of the day, thanking the inhabitants of New Russia and Bessarabia for their patriotism, and announcing the arrival in the Crimea of the 7th and 15th Divisions from Bender and Odessa.

SWEDEN.

THE KING OF SWEDEN left Stockholm on July 26, in company of his son Prince Oscar, for Norway. During his absence, an administrative committee is appointed by him to govern the country in the name of his Majesty.

ITALY.

THE Sardinian Government has purchased, for the service of its corps in the East, the English paddle-steamer *Admiral*, of 1,000 tons.

The cholera is extremely severe at Ancona and most of the coast towns on the Adriatic, as well as throughout the provinces of Bologna, Romagna, and La Marca, with the exception of the loftiest situations, such as Osimo and Jesi, to which the inhabitants of Ancona especially have migrated in crowds. The Austrian garrisons are suffering severely, and their sentries are changed at very short intervals, on account of some soldiers having died on guard. Travellers coming towards Rome from the north are fumigated at Foligno.

TURKEY.

OMAR PACHA arrived at Constantinople on the evening of the 17th ult., and next day had an interview of two hours' duration with the Sultan. His object is understood to be to represent the condition of the Turkish army, and obtain redress from the Government.

REVOLT OF THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

On the 7th inst. a large band of those irregular troops broke into a country house in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, and acted in the most shameful manner to some women and young girls who lived there. Such conduct evidently called for punishment, and the ringleaders were arrested. This produced the greatest fermentation among the whole body, and some of them threatened vengeance on General Beatson, who had ordered the arrest. He, however, set them at defiance, and in the end they were obliged to treat with that officer. Accordingly, delegates presented themselves to the general, and laid before him this alternative—either to set the persons under arrest immediately at liberty (among them was a chief of *escadron*), or to see the whole corps desert *en masse*. The general refused, as was his duty, to listen to these insolent propositions. On this refusal, the delegates returned to their own men, who, on learning what had taken place, rushed round the general's tent, tore down the English flag, and trampled it under foot, and in a few minutes quitted the town with tremendous cries, not more than 500 remaining behind, and proceeded towards the village of Rein Keni, threatening to soon return and set fire to the town. This withdrawal excited the greatest alarm among the population, who knew well what excesses these undisciplined soldiers were capable of committing; the shops were at once closed, and the doors of the houses barricaded. General Beatson then endeavoured to make use of the regular troops in the town to oppose the irregular body should they return, but was at last obliged to apply to the French and English consuls, who obtained from Siva Pacha, the governor, assurances of aid. A Turkish division, with two field pieces, patrolled the immediate neighbourhood, and the *Emmeide* and the *Tisiphone*, French steam corvettes, having landed bodies of their men, the inhabitants soon recovered from their apprehensions. Rein Keni was, however, pillaged and burnt, and other acts of violence were apprehended along the coast.

Later accounts received from Constantinople, state that General Beatson has been slain by Bashi-Bazouks.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

THE French are making visible progress in their sap towards the Malakhoff. Half way between this stronghold and the Mamelon, where our Allies are firmly established, a long trench is visible, which shows how far they have advanced in the interval since the last attack. The Russians have made no serious attempt to retake this latter position, although on the night of the 8th they made a little sortie, in which some sharp fighting took place, the end of it being that the Russians retired after somewhat interrupting the French works. But the enemy is, no doubt, much more actively employed in strengthening the Malakhoff itself, which he must feel to be the key of Sebastopol. Should this now celebrated hillock fall into the hands of the Allies, no ingenuity or obstinacy of defence can delay the capture of the southern side beyond a few weeks. There is every reason to believe that the Russians are day and night at work deepening the ditch and constructing abatis. A very large body of troops is constantly under arms, and every means are used to avoid a surprise like that which gave the French such easy possession of the Mamelon. But it seems to be not alone the Malakhoff and Redan which the enemy is strengthening. The Russian engineers are evidently constructing works on a very large scale behind the fortifications with which we have been brought in contact. The whole harbour is alive with boats. Craft of all shapes and sizes are continually crossing and re-crossing, carrying gabions, fascines, and trunks of trees for the construction of abatis, as well as provisions and ammunition. They discharge their cargoes and immediately return for fresh ones, each boat seeming to make 12 or 14 trips a day. The ships' boats seem all to be employed at this work, which is no doubt performed by the sailors. The large supply of wood yielded by the forests of the Crimea has been one of the chief aids to the defence of Sebastopol. Fuel for the steamers and for cookery has been obtained in abundance, and the want of coal has probably been little felt. Trees felled and brought a distance of ten or twelve miles, form the strong abatis, six feet high, which is one of the chief defences of the Redan. Fascines for the works have been obtained from the same quarter, and are brought in vast quantities.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

Though delivered by the progress of the siege from Russian sorties, we are exposed to the attacks of other enemies, as unceasingly troublesome, if not as dangerous. Every nook and cranny is infested by flies in millions, which give one no rest by day, and little by night. Within the last week the thing has almost assumed the dimensions of a plague. Like the Harpies, they literally "dispute the viands," such as they are, on which we regale, a morsel in its passage to the mouth being generally settled upon by two or more of the insects, which require to be vigorously shaken before they will let go their hold. To remove them from a glass of any liquid before tasting it, it is necessary to introduce three fingers and draw them from the vessel, on the principle of "dragging," as practised by the Humane Society. The only way to be at rest is to sit in a thorough draught, which, when surrounded by papers, is a somewhat troublesome position. On entering a hut after a few moments' absence, they rise in a dense cloud, with deafening buzz, from every object. Irritable sufferers pursue them desperately with towels, laying about on every side; others try to carry on a more scientific warfare, by burning old newspapers after closing every aperture; but it is useless—in five minutes the place is full with a new and more hungry swarm. The only respite is at night, when the invaders retire to rest on the ceiling in enormous black patches; but even then a candle brought in rouses them to all the playfulness of noon.

Seriously, they are an unexpected and most troublesome visitation, and are especially irritating to the poor sick fellows in the hospital marquees, whom they prevent from getting any rest the live-long day and keep in a constant state of nervous restlessness. For the next three months we must be content to suffer all they can inflict, unless the rains of September rid us of them.

COMMISSARIAT PREPARATIONS.

The Commissariat, both in the Crimea and at Constantinople, is making laudable preparations for a regular supply of provisions during the coming winter. Depôts are to be established at Ismid and Sinope, and a regular transport service will be organised between various places on the coast and the port of Balaklava. Sheds for 4,000 cattle will be constructed near the camp. The chief difficulty will be in the land transport, which will require all the care of the authorities to render it complete when the season of mud and snow again recurs. The railway is not so firmly laid as could be wished. The late storm washed it away in several places, the sleepers being merely placed on the soft yielding soil, which after the heavy rains of November becomes a mass in which horses' hoofs sink to the depth of 8 or 10 inches. A singular fact elicited by Sir J. M'Neill, but known to all acquainted with the army, is, that during the winter every man cooked his own food. The cold and weary soldier, creeping back from the trenches, found his junk of salt meat, which he must light a fire to cook, often with wet wood, probably the work of more than an hour. The consequence was, that he often devoured the food in its raw state, or contented himself merely with rum and biscuit. A better system has begun to prevail with regard to cooking, which, it is to be hoped, will be developed and perfected before the return of inclement weather.

EXECUTION OF A FRENCH SOLDIER.

The execution of a French soldier took place on the afternoon of July 11 in the plain of Balaklava. The unhappy criminal belonged to the 73rd Regiment of the line. He had stabbed the captain of his company, and caused his death. The law of retaliation was executed with the characteristic promptness which exists in the French army. He was conveyed in an artillery wagon to the spot where his life was to pay forfeit for the act he had committed, and was attended by a priest. Three sides of a hollow square were formed; the whole of the 73rd Regiment, and one company from every other regiment in the plain, being present. The fourth side was occupied by the culprit. He knelt down, and his eyes were bandaged. His hands had been previously secured behind him. After a few words from the priest, a crucifix was presented to him, and he kissed it. The priest then kissed the soldier on the forehead, and left him. Only a few moments of suspense followed. A firing party of 12 men had been drawn up in front of the prisoner. Ten of these men were to fire; the shots of 2 were reserved in case of the execution being incomplete. This proved to be a prudent precaution. The order to fire was made in silence, signalled by a movement of the sword of the officer in command of the firing party. At the first wave of the blade, the arms were "carried," at the second they were brought to the "present," at the third the shots were discharged. There were a few quivering movements, and the soldier fell forward. A surgeon advanced, and found life not quite extinct, but one of the two men left in reserve being ordered forward, speedily concluded the tragedy.

SORTIE FROM THE MALAKHOFF.

A sortie from the Malakhoff was made during the night of July 16, during a pouring rain. It lasted about a quarter of an hour. There was heavy firing all night. On the morning of the 17th, the French were said to be advancing rapidly with their works. They talked of all being ready for another assault in about a fortnight.

A LADY ON POLITICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The following is an extract from a letter by a female hand, and is dated the very day of the capture of the Mamelon Vert, from a village to the north of Sebastopol:—

"May 26 (June 7).

"You are not, my dear sister, in a very safe position; according to my judgment, the enemy is only a few steps from you at Foross. The Balidar road is broken up. We have already sent pioneers to the coast to break up the roads in case of the arrival of the enemy; they have taken a sufficient quantity of powder. In your letter of the 12th May (24th), you said all was quiet about you, but it cannot be so now. Kerch is taken; at Arabat there was a battle, in which we were victorious. They even say that a Russian army is marching on Paris. Up to to-day all was quiet in Sebastopol. To-day the enemy bombarded heavily, but did nothing but bombard, and will do nothing; they can do nothing at all against us. Mother, who has just come from there, says it is impossible to recognise the town; it is so much changed by the fortifications continually added to it. At the Tchermaya, you enter as through a gate, with enormous batteries on each side. Mother was there a day when it was quite quiet; she even slept in the town that night. At 10 o'clock a shell fell into the gallery near the window; happily it did not fall into the room, or she might have been hurt. They say that the seat of war will soon be transferred to the Danube. It is time that those gentlemen should leave us, and let us have a little rest. As soon as they go, the town of Sebastopol will be built where the Chersonese was, and what is now Sebastopol will be entirely a fortress. How curious it will be, till one gets accustomed to it."

The writer goes on to speak of her yellow dress being ready, and that she was going in it to Sebastopol to have her portrait taken.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.

THE following despatches (with enclosures) from Lieutenant-General Simpson, were received by Lord Panmure on Monday last. The two enclosures are from Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Campbell, commanding the 90th Light Infantry. The first bears date July 8, and the second July 13, and are as follows:—

"I beg to draw your attention to the inadvertent omission, in Lord Raglan's despatch of the 9th of June, of any mention of the 55th Regiment, as sharing in the attack and defence of the Quarries, during the night of the 7th of June. I did not mention the regiment in my report, as they were not given over to me as part of the attacking party; but the officer commanding the party informs me that they, being originally told off as a working party, were directed by the engineer (Captain Browne) to throw down their tools, and that they were moved by you as a support to Egerton's Rifle-pit, whence they moved to support the attacking party, and did good service in clearing the Russian trenches, and in the defence throughout the night, as their severe list of killed and wounded attests (53 out of 160); many of the former not being found until the flag of truce, when their bodies were found in the trenches they had gained."

"The officer in command of the party, Captain (now Major) Cure, reports, that the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Stone, who was killed at the head of his men, charging the Russians in their trench with the bayonet, and of Captain Elton, who, with a small body of men, formed a covering party on the right to those who were reversing the trench, is particularly deserving of mention, as is that also of Lieutenants Scott and Williams, who were most active in performing their duties."

"The despatch of the late lamented Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, of 9th June, mentions that I commanded the storming party on the Quarries on the evening of the 7th June. May I beg most respectfully that you will bring it to the notice of Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding the Forces, that I not only had the honour of commanding the storming party, but that, having been twice wounded in the assault, I retained the sole and undivided command in the Quarries, not only of the original attacking force and supports, but of all reinforcements, during the whole night, until relieved at 7 a.m. on the 8th. The despatches must have explained already that the enemy made several desperate efforts, during the night, to regain the works, and that on three occasions overpowering numbers succeeded in re-entering, but were, on all occasions, driven back at the point of the bayonet. The entire night was, indeed, one continued struggle for this position, the fatigue and anxiety of which I have never recovered from. When Lord Raglan's despatch was completed, I have reason to suppose his Lordship had not received the details, as my own report to Colonel Shirley, general of the trenches, was unavoidably delayed in consequence of my wounds, and not being able to write. In justice to myself, conscious of having performed an important duty, to the best of my ability, and successfully, I now respectfully submit this statement to the Commander of the Forces, with the hope that he may be pleased to have my services on this occasion mentioned and particularised. At present, several officers have equal praise in the despatch who were not in the Quarries at all."

Respecting the above, Lieutenant-General Simpson, in his despatch of July 17, says:—

"With regard to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell's own services, I think it right to inform your Lordship that I find, upon inquiry, that the charge of holding the Quarries on the night in question, and of repelling the repeated attacks of the enemy, was confided to that officer after he had led the assault, and was, in fact, a separate and detached command from that of Colonel Shirley, who acted as general of the day in the trenches of the right attack; the despatch of the late

Field-Marshal Lord Raglan has already shown how admirably that duty was performed by the brave men who were under the immediate direction of Lieutenant-General Campbell.

In another despatch of the same date, Lieutenant-General Simpson

writes: "Last night (July 16), about 11 o'clock, a sortie was made by the enemy on the right of the French works in front of the Mamelon; the cannonade and fire of musketry were exceedingly heavy, but I have not as yet been made acquainted with any particulars of the attack."

"I regret to have to announce to your Lordship the death of Captain Rowland A. Fraser, of the 42nd Highlanders, a very talented young officer, who was killed in the trenches of the right attack, last night, by the splinter of a shell."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The chief incident of importance to be recorded this week is the successful attack on a Russian fort at Frederickschamm, a fortress situated on the western coast of the Gulf of Finland, midway between Wiborg and Helsingfors. This expedition was commanded by Captain Yelverton, of the *Arrogant*, an officer who has gained for himself a well merited reputation, on account of his intrepidity and cool daring. The particulars of the affair are as follow:—The *Arrogant*, *Magicienne*, *Cossack*, and gunboat *Ruby*, having joined company at Hogland, proceeded on the 20th to Frederickschamm, off which place they anchored the same evening. Captain Yelverton then proceeded in the *Magicienne's* cutter to sound, and approached to within 1,600 yards of a six-gun fort, which opened fire upon him with a couple of well-directed guns, without, however, doing any harm. The next morning, the *Magicienne* leading, with the *Arrogant*, *Cossack*, and *Ruby*, got into position at about 1,900 yards distance, and commenced the attack upon the fort. The enemy returned the fire of our ships with briskness for the space of one hour and a half, but were at length compelled to abandon the position, all the guns being disabled, and the fort itself terribly knocked about. No landing was attempted, Captain Yelverton not thinking it judicious to do so, as a great number of troops were plainly to be seen, drawn up behind embankments. Both the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne* were struck several times, and the rigging of the latter vessel was much damaged. On our side no one was killed. The *Ruby* had two men severely wounded, and one man belonging to the *Arrogant* was slightly injured. The town of Frederickschamm could have been destroyed with the greatest facility, but strict orders were given to fire at the fort only.

The news from off Cronstadt up to July 16 states that the naval forces of the Allies had been augmented to 40 sail, comprising 16 steam line-of-battle ships, 2 steam-frigates, 4 small steamers, 4 mortar-vessels, and 14 gun-boats.

It is said that the defences of Cronstadt and Sweaborg have been so considerably augmented by the enemy in all respects during the last 12 months, that they are unassailable by the present maritime forces of the Allies. These two most important possessions of Russia in the Baltic, are thus enabled, at least for the present campaign, to bid defiance to all hostile operations of the allied fleets.

SIR GEORGE BROWN ON THE ENGLISH ARMY.

SIR GEORGE BROWN having taken up his residence at Leamington, the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood made a public recognition of his services in the East, on Saturday last, by the presentation of an address most numerously signed. The presentation of this address was intrusted to a deputation, to whom Sir George Brown, after a few introductory sentences, made the following reply:—

"With respect to the army, I may safely assert that its conduct has been beyond all praise, and that at no period in the history of this country has the nation had more reason to be proud of the conduct of its troops. I speak not, mind you, of the soldiers alone, but include with them the officers by whom they have been led; for, gentlemen, the men of the army are indignant at the attempts that have been made by an unscrupulous portion of the press in this country to vilify their officers and to separate their interests from their own. It is a mistake and a misrepresentation to assert that the officers of the army are generally and habitually inattentive to their duty, or that the condition of the troops would be improved by having a larger portion of them drawn from the ranks, for it is precisely because they are gentlemen that the men are so much attached to them. Although, therefore, far from meaning to speak in disparagement of individuals who may have raised themselves by their own merit, many of whom I know to be in the highest degree respectable, I assert that the military service of the country would be less popular, and discipline would not be so well maintained, if the majority of the officers were of this description. Look at the proportion borne by the officers to the men in the returns of killed and wounded in all the actions which have taken place. It is always nearly double what it ought to be. Look at the very last affair, that of the 18th of June, upon which we find a list of 93 officers to some 1,308 men, the number which would have answered for 3,000. And why is this? Because the officers, being English gentlemen, are accustomed to set an example to them, and the men, although ready enough to follow, always expect to be led. Depend upon it, the less we interfere with the constitution of the British army the better it will be for the troops, as well as for the country; and I myself have always considered it a subject of regret that the Committee of Inquiry, which has been lately sitting, instead of examining witnesses who were not in a position to know much of what they were questioned about, had not sent to Paris, or brought over some French officers who had been associated with the English troops; they would have then found that our Allies have formed a very different estimate of the merits of our troops from that which has been formed by some of their own countrymen."

FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS SERVING IN THE CRIMEA.

The following is the substance of the reply received by the Birmingham Board of Guardians from the War Office in answer to a memorial addressed to her Majesty's Government, praying that some provision might be made out of the public revenue of the country for the wives and families of soldiers now serving in the Crimea, with a view to prevent their becoming dependent:—

"Every soldier's wife must, therefore, depend upon her own industry for her maintenance, whether her husband is in this country, in a colony, or at the seat of war; and any attempt to offer a maintenance to the wives of soldiers who are engaged in active operations in the field would not only be an encouragement to marriage, but would deprive the woman of that incentive to industry by which she must maintain herself while her husband is on duty at home."

"If such grant were made to the wives of soldiers on active service in the field, it could not be refused to those who are equally separated from their wives by being sent on colonial service, or even to those who, not being permitted to live in barracks, and thereby to earn their living by washing, &c., are separated from their husbands at home, and can even then derive no aid from their husbands."

"Every soldier is at liberty to remit to his wife any portion of his pay that he can so appropriate, and those who have been at the present seat of war have been enabled to make, and have made, much larger remittances to their wives than those who have been employed elsewhere have been hitherto enabled to make."

"Lord Panmure is not, therefore, disposed to propose any alteration in the existing law regarding the wives of soldiers."

THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF IN THE CRIMEA.—We understand, says the "United States Gazette," that Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commander in Chief of the troops in the Crimea, telegraphed to the General Commander in Chief at the House of Lords, to the effect that he declined the services of Major-General Knollys to succeed him as Chief of the Staff, and would prefer an officer of experience in the duties, to be selected from the staff already stationed in that country. Major-General Barnard has been appointed.

SMYRNA HOSPITAL.—By a return issued, it appears that the number of sick soldiers admitted into the hospital at Smyrna, from the period of its establishment to the 31st March, 1855, was 993, and the number of deaths 127, including a few of the civilian orderlies, the exact number of whom is not known.

THE ZEPHYRS.—It is stated in military circles in Paris that the Zephyrs are about to be sent from Africa to the Crimea. They are composed of the worst characters of the army of Africa—men on whom imprisonment produces not the least effect, and for whom the most severe punishments have lost all their terrors.

ENGLISH TROOPS IN FRANCE.—The French Government and the French military boards have given orders that all British soldiers and officers passing through France shall in future be allowed to travel at the very reduced fares for which the French military are conveyed.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has rewarded Prince Gortschakoff with the Knight-hood of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, for his extraordinary labours and arduous and useful service at the Conference at Vienna.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CARADOC.

As we announced last week, the *Caradoc*, with the remains of Lord Raglan on board, was sighted off Clevedon about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 23rd, and shortly after nine she dropped anchor in King-road. Intelligence of her arrival was immediately despatched to Bristol, and messages were at once forwarded to the Mayor, Captain Pryce, R.N., and Lord Raglan; and at a quarter before ten o'clock the large cannon which had been placed on the summit of Brandon Hill made known to the citizens of Bristol, the long-anticipated event. On receiving intelligence of the *Caradoc's* arrival, the present Lord Raglan determined on boarding her at the earliest possible moment, and his Lordship, accompanied by the Hon. Colonel Bagot, Colonel Kingscote, and Captain Pryce, proceeded to Shirehampton for that purpose.

The commander of the *Caradoc* had resolved, in the meantime, to proceed at once to Cumberland Basin, instead of remaining in King-road. The *Caradoc* was accordingly taken in tow, and proceeded at a slow pace up the river, and in her passage was boarded by Lord Raglan and his party. The vessel exhibited a sea-worn appearance, her figure-head being deficient, her funnels much discoloured by the action of the sea-water, and the black paint with which—with the exception of a narrow blue stripe—she had been covered, considerably rusted. She bore at her stern the union-jack, half-masted.

A little before 1 o'clock the *Caradoc* approached the great entrance dock, and in 10 minutes more she was safely moored in the centre of Cumberland Basin. Beyond the firing of a solitary gun by the *Usk* as she passed Rowham Ferry, there was no sound to herald her approach, but her arrival had not been unnoticed by the vessels around, for she had no sooner passed the lock than their colours were hoisted, each vessel placing at the main an ensign or union-jack, dipped.

The weather, as regarded the comfort of those who crowded the sides of the basin, could scarcely have turned out more unpropitious. It had been raining at intervals from twelve o'clock, although not in sufficient quantity to deter persons from venturing forth, but just as the *Caradoc* had cleared the lock and got into the basin, the rain poured down in torrents.

THE TRANSFER OF THE REMAINS TO THE STAR.

As early as six o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, the transfer of the body from the *Caradoc* to the deck of the *Star* steamer took place. This was at once announced to the citizens by the muffled peal of church bells in every direction, and by the firing of guns from Brandon Hill and other points.

On being taken on board, the coffin was placed on a bier athwart the vessel from gangway to gangway, and the cocked hat and sword of the departed hero were placed upon it. The coffin was on a raised bier covered with black cloth and velvet, and over it was a catafalque, which comprised a dome, raised on four halberts, and ornamented with draped hangings of black cashmere. At a little before 11 o'clock Lord Raglan, Lieut.-Col. Lord Burghersh, and the Hon. Col. Bagot boarded the *Star*, and the funeral positions were at once taken up. The artillery formed lines on either side of the coffin, and were flanked by seamen of the *Caradoc*, the two services uniting to do honour to the memory of him who was the known friend of both. The aides-de-camp, Lieut.-Col. Lord Burghersh, Lieut.-Col. Somerset, Lieut.-Col. Nigel Kingscote, the Hon. Captain Calthorpe, and Commander Maxse, together with Commander Derriman of the *Caradoc*, stood between the coffin and the quarter-deck, while Lord Raglan and Col. Bagot occupied positions on the quarter-deck.

All being in readiness, the boats that were to take part in the ceremony were ordered into position, and the procession moved noiselessly and at the slowest possible pace up the river, the banks of which were crowded with spectators.

At a few minutes before twelve o'clock, the firing of minute-guns from a heavy piece of ordnance on the Sea-banks, made it apparent to the spectators on the quay, that the procession was near at hand. The *Star*, with her attendant boats, soon bore in sight, and steamed slowly under the stern of the *Morning Star* to the quay wall. The boats which had formed the lines now clustered at the bow and stern of the steamer, the heavy guns of the artillery thundered forth the funeral salvo, and the oars of the seamen were tossed aloft.

THE DISEMBARKATION OF THE BODY.

The artillerymen who had surrounded the coffin now raised it on their shoulders, and bore it on to the Quay. The Corporation, the Society of Merchants, and the Corporation of the Poor, attended by the city trumpeters and the officers of the different bodies, bearing their maces, staves, and other insignia of office, received it at the entrance to the pavilion. The trumpeter of the Horse-Guards sounded a blast of honour, and the cannons every minute sent forth their startling fire, as the coffin was deposited in the hearse.

The appearance of the area within which these arrangements were being conducted was at this time, when viewed from the avenue leading to Prince's-street Bridge, exceedingly imposing. On the right were ranged the artillery with their ponderous weapons of warfare, the men standing at their guns, and ready, at a moment's notice, to commence firing the mournful salute. A little to the left of them were the 15th Hussars, all mounted, with their picturesque uniforms and bright red shakos. Carrying the eye onward down Prince's Street, the long lines of the dismounted artillerymen and enrolled pensioners were brought into the view. On the left of the street were the Royal Horse Guards Blue, with their dazzling cuirasses and helmets, each man standing at the head of as noble a charger as warrior could desire to mount. In front of them the black funeral plumes of the hearse and feather-board waved mournfully in the breeze; while beneath the canopy of the huge catafalque, were the authorities, in their sombre mourning garb, and with the corporate maces, sword, and insignia deeply veiled with crape. Nor was the interest of the scene confined entirely to those officially engaged in it. The numberless persons who lined the windows and house-tops and every point of elevation falling within the range, the many boats that studded the river, the melancholy tolling of the church bells, the continued firing of heavy ships' guns, the half-masted flags, and the stately form of the *Star*, with her yards crossed even to her sky-rakers in man-of-war trim, combined to make up an ensemble of surpassing interest.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The funeral cortege now proceeded, the band playing the Dead March from the Oratorio of "Saul," through Prince's Street, Thunderbolt Street, the Quay, Clare Street, Corn Street, the Exchange, Wine Street, Dolphin Street, Peter Street, Castle Street, Old Market Street, West Street, Trinity Road, and the Stapleton Road, as far as Fishponds, at which point the military and public bodies and functionaries, in accordance with preconcerted arrangement, withdrew from the procession, which then became a private funeral, and continued as such until it reached Badminton.

The crowds which thronged the suburbs of Bristol were, at many points, quite as dense as those in the city; indeed, there was scarcely a spot in the route where the concourse was greater than it was at Fishponds. The same manifestation of sympathy, and the same evident desire to "honour the brave," were everywhere apparent.

After the retirement of what may be designated the public part of the procession, the pace was somewhat quickened, in order to reach Badminton before nightfall. At every village through which it passed, there were persons on the look out to witness its progress, and demonstrations of mourning were observable at every point where they could be displayed.

ARRIVAL AT BADMINTON HALL.

The mourning cortege approached the family seat at Badminton at about six o'clock, and upon reaching the entrance to the long avenue it was received by the Badminton troop of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, commanded by Captain Sir W. Codrington, Bart., and the Doddington troop of the same regiment, under the command of Captain R. B. Hale, M.P., who were drawn up in full review order, and accompanied the body as a guard of honour to the dual residence of the Beauforts. As the funeral cavalcade slowly made its way through the stately avenue of trees and across the park to the entrance to the house, the mind naturally recurred to many past occasions when the brave soldier who now lay hearsed and still in death had traversed the self-same path; occasions of chequered interest,

of mourning and rejoicing, but all of them occasions upon which the presence of the defiant soldier, but gentle kinsman and courteous gentleman, was regarded as a source of happiness to all.

The coffin, upon its being removed from the hearse, was carried into the great hall, and a guard of honour of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars was immediately mounted, and continued, by relief guards, until after the interment had taken place.

THE LYING-IN-STATE.

This ceremony took place on Thursday morning, and was continued until within half an hour of the funeral. The great hall had been darkened to the entire exclusion of every particle of daylight, and was only illuminated by the "dim religious light" diffused by some fifty or sixty wax tapers. The middle of the hall floor was covered with black cloth, and in the centre, upon a bier, and elevated above the heads of the visitors, was the coffin, covered with a pall of black velvet and gold. On three tables at the head of the corpse were the cocked hat and sword, the Field-Marshal's baton, the various stars and medals of the departed warrior, and the "Immortelle" wreath of bay which the French Commander-in-Chief, General Pelissier, had, when in the Crimea, placed upon his coffin. Upon a magnificently carved sideboard, in another part of the hall, were the polished steel cuirasses worn by Lord Raglan as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. Around the coffin stood the mutes, and at the head of the table upon which the coronet was deposited was an aged domestic of the family, attired in deep mourning; upon the floor were arranged plumes of funeral feathers, and black candlesticks with lighted wax-tapers, while, as a body-guard of honour, stood at intervals around the external line of the black cloth about 18 or 20 soldiers of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars. The Field-Marshal's baton exhibited, was that recently made for Lord Raglan by order of his Sovereign, but which was unhappily destined never to gladden his eyes. It was covered with crimson velvet, studded with small lions-rampant in gold. The ends, which were of massive gold, were beautifully wrought, and at the top was an exquisitely carved representation of St. George and the Dragon, in the same precious material. Among the medals and orders of the deceased, were observed the handsome star of the Order of the Medjidie recently conferred on Lord Raglan by the Sultan, the riband and star of the Order of the Bath, the riband and star of the Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the riband and cross of the Order of Maria Teresa of Austria, the riband and cross of the Guelphic Order, the riband and cross of the Hanoverian Order, the silver Peninsular medal for the Battles of Ciudad Rodrigo, Busaco, Talavera, Vimiera, and Rolera; the gold cross medal, with five clasps, of the Pyrenees, inscribed on the clasps Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and on the cross Fuentes D'Oñores, Badajoz, Salamanca, and Vittoria; and also the crowning medal of the great war—that of Waterloo. It was to be regretted that amongst a collection of honours, which told so well the eventful story of the dead hero's life, the Crimean medal—the record of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann—had not found a place. The lying-in-state was visited during the day by large numbers of persons, including most of the leading families of the district.

THE BURIAL AT BADMINTON CHURCH.

The church at Great Badminton is a small but elegant erection in the Grecian style of architecture, and located close to the mansion of the Somerset family. The limited extent of the accommodation which the church is capable of affording, compelled the family to exclude the general public, and admission could only be obtained, therefore, by those who had sufficient influence to get passed through the house. At half-past one o'clock, the church was crowded by a numerous congregation, chiefly ladies, and almost universally attired in mourning habiliments. At about a quarter before two o'clock the solemn tolling of the bell announced that the funeral was preparing to start, and at as closely as possible upon the hour named, it slowly crossed the garden to the church in the following order:—

Two Mutes.		Two Mutes.
Ten Mourning Bearers, with Truncheons.		Page, with Plumes.
Mr. Hooper, the undertaker.	Mr. Lloyd, steward.	
Rev. Joseph Backley.	Rev. Digby Wyngham.	
Captain Hale.	Captain Sir W. Codrington, Bart.	
	Colonel Blathwayte.	
Bearing on a Purple Velvet Cushion the Field-Marshal's Baton.		
Major Miles, bearing on a Crimson Velvet Cushion the Coronet of the Deceased Peer.		
The favourite Valet of the Deceased Lord, bearing on a Cushion of Purple Velvet his various Orders, and the "Immortelle" wreath which had been placed upon his Coffin by General Pelissier.		
Pall Bearers.	THE COFFIN.	Pall Bearers.
Duke of Richmond, K.G.	BORNE BY TWELVE SOLDIERS OF THE ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS.	Earl Howe.
Major-Gen. Cator, C.B.	And having on it the Cocked Hat and Swords of the Field-Marshal.	Lieut.-General Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Scovell, K.C.B.		Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Brown, G.C.B.
Gen. Sir Henry Ross, G.C.B.		General Lord Downes.
	The Chief Mourner, Lord Raglan.	
Lieut.-Col. Lord Burghersh	Lieut.-Col. Somerset.	
Lieut.-Col. Kingscote.	Lieut. the Hon. S. Calthorpe.	
Rev. Henry Talbot.	Lieut.-Col. Mitchell.	
Rev. George Somerset.	Major Somerset.	
Mr. Alfred Somerset.	Colonel Bagot.	
Duke of Beaufort.	Duke of Wellington.	
The Dean of Windsor.	Earl of Westmoreland.	
Major-Gen. Drummond.	Commander Derriman.	
	Commander Maxse.	
	Attendants of the late Lord Raglan.	

The procession having passed up the centre aisle, the mourners and others took their places around the corpse, and the service for the dead, according to the ritual of the Church of England, was read by the officiating clergymen. At the proper point of the service, the coffin was lowered into the vault, a work which, owing to its great weight, was not accomplished without some little difficulty. Lord Raglan then placed upon it the wreath of General Pelissier, which, as a funeral trophy, bestowed by a warrior's hand, found its most fitting resting-place in a warrior's grave.

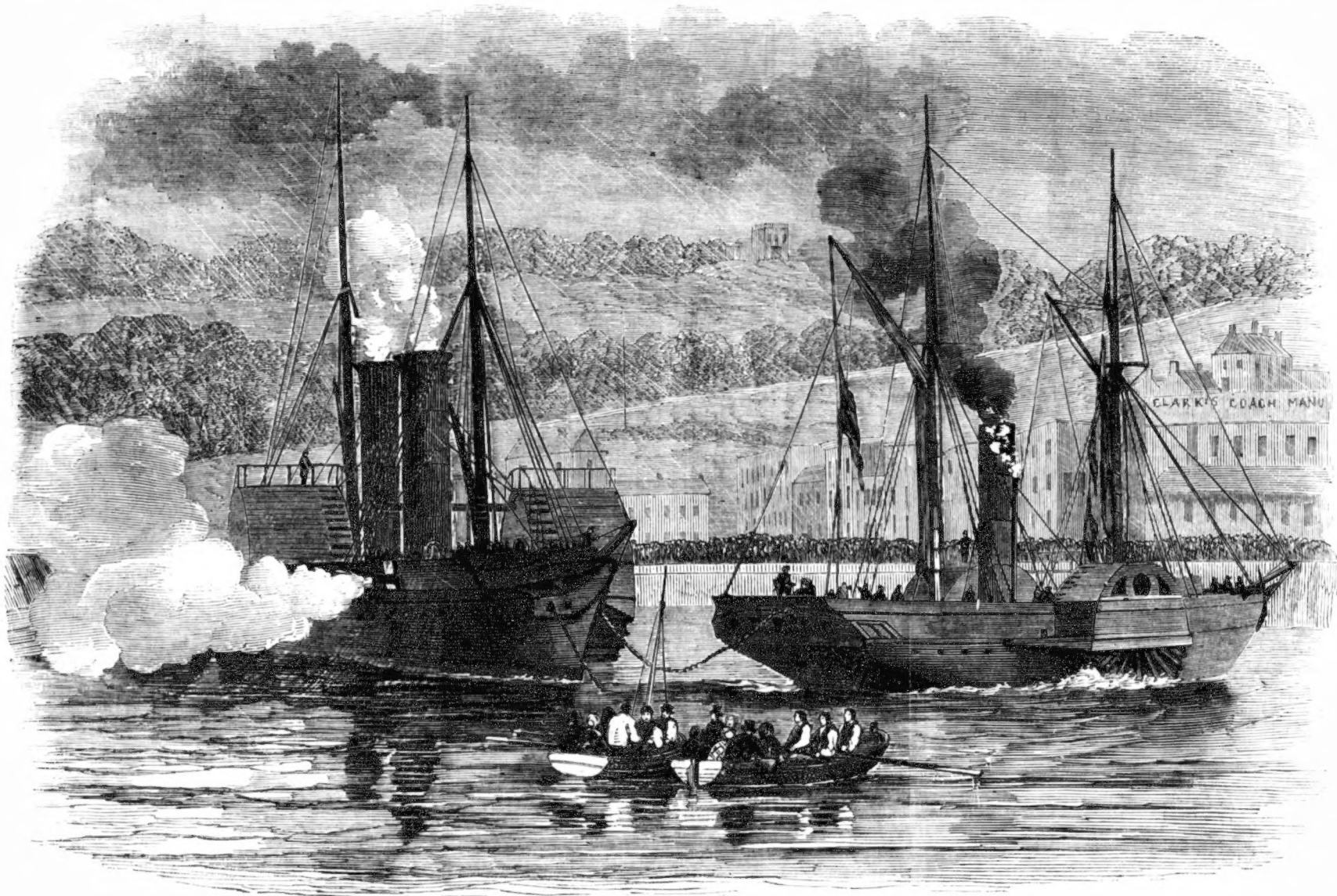
LADY RAGLAN.—Count de Persigny has, within the last few days, waited on Lady Raglan, to convey to her Ladyship, personally, the deep condolence of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—It appears that there is no truth in the statement, that the Duke of Cambridge is appointed to take the command of the Foreign Legion. It is decided that the Duke does not return to the Crimea, orders having been sent out to Sentari for his grooms and horses to return to England.

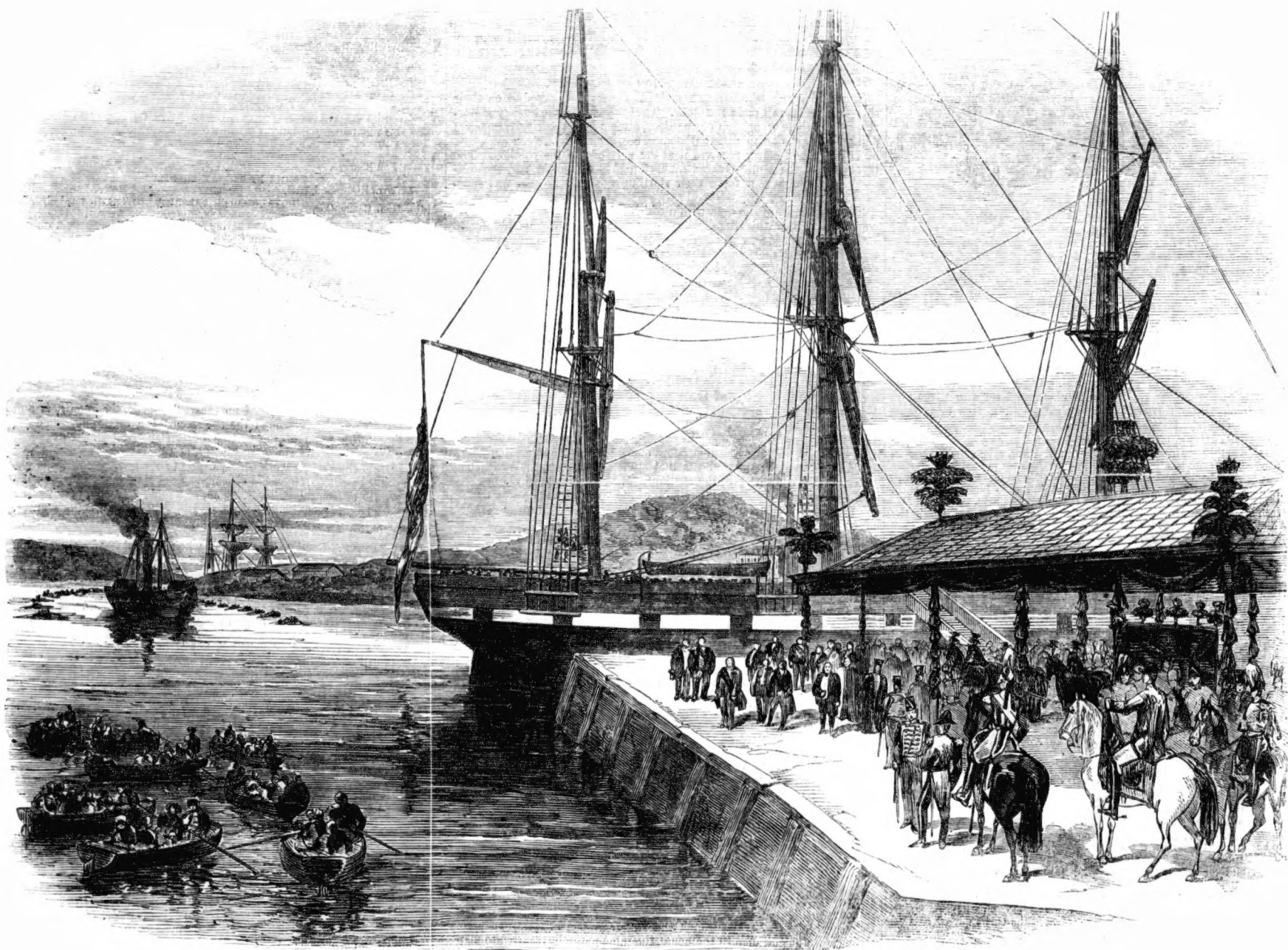
TURKISH MUNIFICENCE.—The Sultan is said to have ordered magnificent necklaces in brilliants to be made, as presents for Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugénie, and saddles, also embroidered in brilliants, to be made for the Emperor, the King of Sardinia, and Prince Albert. The value of these presents will be about 2,000,000.

THE BRAIN NOT ALWAYS VULNERABLE.—A young man named Palmer, a private in the 7th Fusiliers, was shot through the left parietal bone of the head by a Minié bullet. When carried into the field hospital, an hour or so after receiving the wound, the brain was actually protruding through an orifice in the skull, large enough to admit of the entrance of the doctor's finger into the interior of the head in search of the ball. The surgeon assured me that he had to thrust his index finger to its full length within the brain, to discover the bullet, and the portion of the skull which it carried inwards with it. Neither, however, could be found, nor has yet been extracted. In the meantime the fractured bone is closing, and the patient continues alive, eating his prescribed food regularly, and displaying his wonted intelligence.

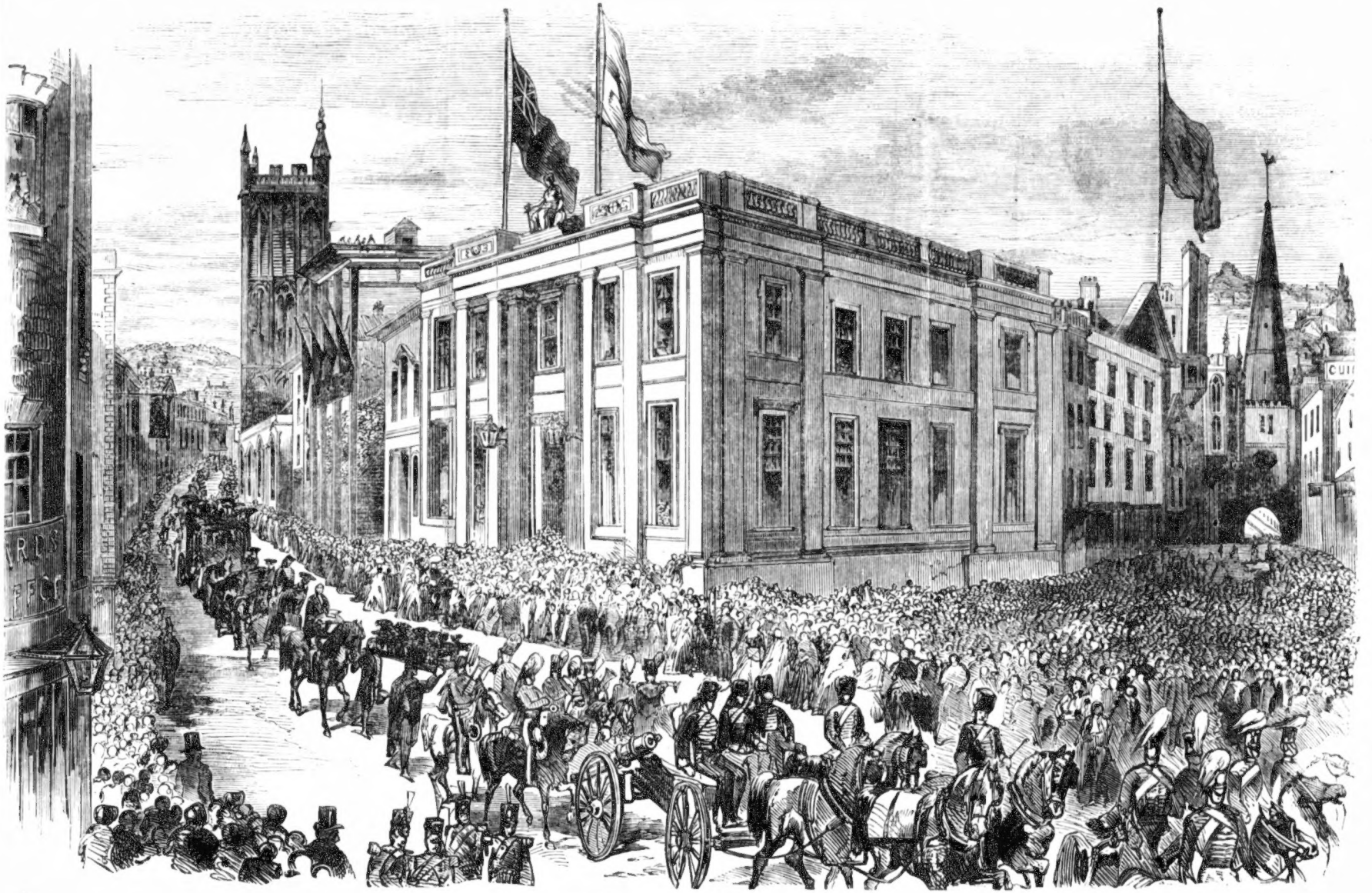
A WAR PAMPHLET.—A sequel to the pamphlet published some months since at Brussels against the policy of the French Government, criticising, severely and unjustly, the Generals of the army of the East, has lately appeared at Geneva. The attacks on the Generals are repeated with more bitterness than before, and the late Marshal St. Arnaud and General Canrobert are pursued with invective which betrays strong personal rancour. The object is to show that Austria had deceived the Emperor Napoleon, and that it was she that suggested to him the plan of the expedition to the Crimea, in order to obtain for herself the advantageous occupation of the Danubian Principalities, and that Prussia will end by effecting a coalition of the whole of the neutral States of Europe against France.



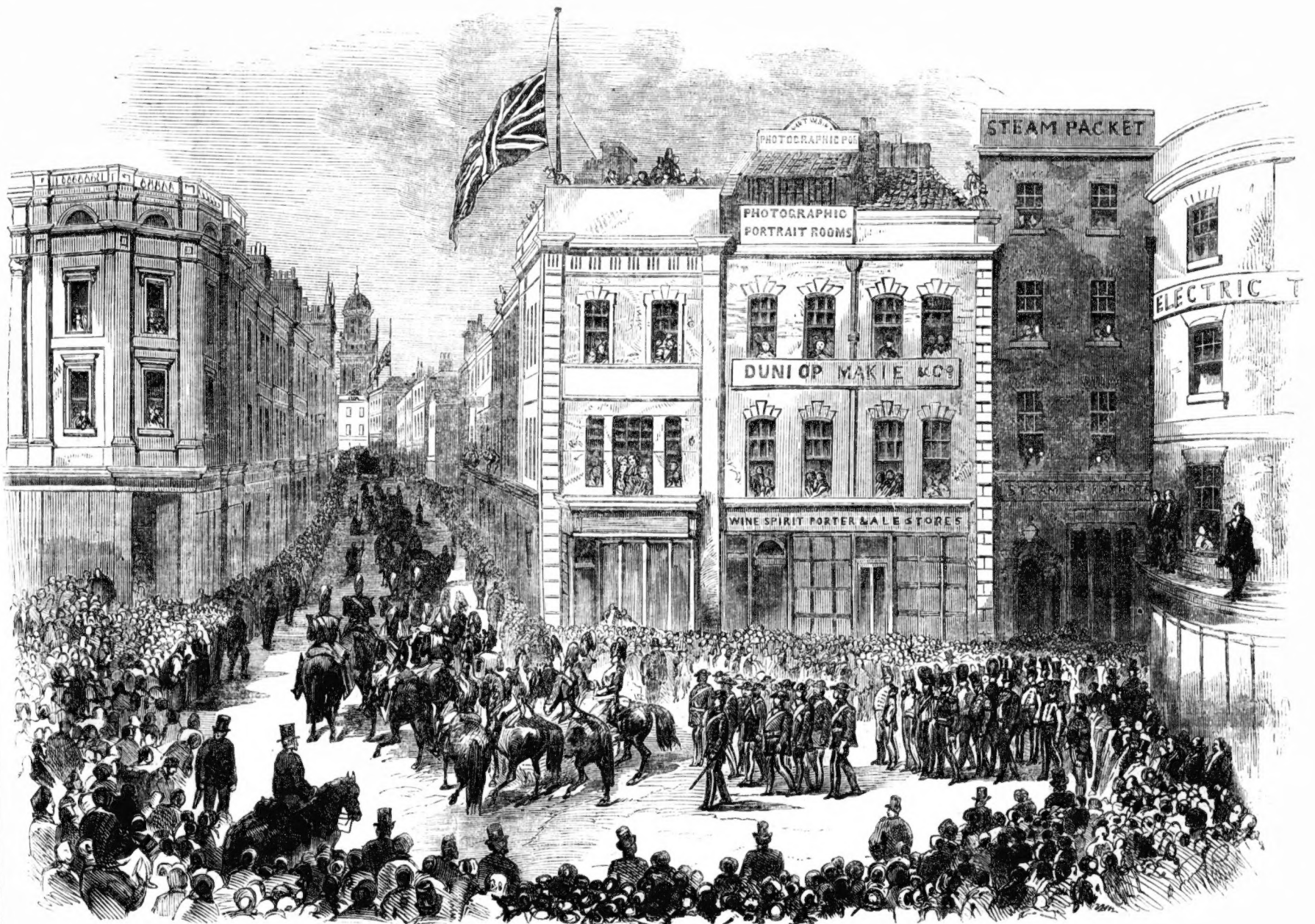
THE ARRIVAL OF THE CARADOC, WITH LORD RAGLAN'S REMAINS, AT CUMBERLAND BASIN.



THE STAR APPROACHING THE QUAY.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN PASSING BRISTOL TOWN HALL.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSING PRINCES' STREET

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CARLISLE.

The ancient and interesting city, celebrated in history and in song as "Merry Carlisle," whose inhabitants were for centuries disturbed by blazing bales, "warden raids," the ring of mail, and the irruptions of armed forces, has for the last ten days been the scene of a most peaceful gathering of amateur and practical farmers, to celebrate the annual festival of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The space enclosed for the show-yard comprised an area of 15 acres, separated into two divisions, the larger of which is appropriated to live stock, agricultural implements, and seeds; the other to the steam engines, stationary and locomotive, and the more complicated pieces of machinery which require steam power to put them in operation. The former compartment contains no less than 36 wooden sheds or booths, running across the ground and parallel to each other. Twenty of these sheds are appropriated to live stock, including horses, cattle, and sheep, 14 to agricultural implements, and two to agricultural seeds and poultry. Altogether, the total amount of shedding and fencing exceeds two miles.

Within the ground is the pavilion for the banquet. Its construction is upon the principle of the Crystal Palace—wood and iron—handsome, airy, and light, at the same time strong, and capable of accommodating 800 persons.

The town of Carlisle subscribes £1,400, to this sum the Society adds £600, making altogether £2,000, the whole of which is given away in prizes.

On Thursday, the 19th, the proceedings commenced in the trial-yard, where experiments were made with steam-engines and various machinery. On Friday, the proceedings on the ground were limited to the trial of steam machinery, and some of the smaller implements. The weather was favourable; but the attendance was almost confined to the judges and those interested in scientific matters. On Saturday the trial was continued; but as it was intended that the steam-plough should have been set to work at Drawdike's Castle, the practical farmers assembled there, and the attendance on the show ground was scanty.

So far as the general show of implements is concerned, there is nothing very new or extraordinary. The number of combined thrashing, skiving, and winnowing machines is on the increase, and several of them appear to be much in advance of previous years. Besides the portable machines, there are three sets of fixed barn works for thrashing and fixing and weighing off corn ready for market.

There were seven fixed engines in the yard, all, with one exception, of eight-horse power.

The array of portable steam-engines, both as regards beauty of appearance and excellence of finish, was perhaps superior to anything that has yet been exhibited under the auspices of the Society.

On Saturday, as had been previously announced, Mr. Mechi delivered a lecture in the Athenæum lecture-room, before the members of the Carlisle District Farmers' Club and other friends of agriculture. There was a very large attendance. G. H. Head, Esq., the president, took the chair, and introduced Mr. Mechi, who sat on his right hand. Mr. Mechi had before him upon the table several bundles of fine specimens of wheat and oats from Tiptree Hall estate, which were objects of much curiosity and admiration.

Mr. Mechi, who was received with considerable applause, delivered an able address. He said that, so far as he was personally concerned, he felt some gratification that he had outlived a great storm of ridicule and censure, and when he was about to leave the busy scene, the reflection that he erected the first new steam-engine in his great county, and that the first bag of guano was sown by him, though ridiculed by his neighbours as a mere pepping of the land, will afford him gratification. He felt that publicity of his sentiments had not been injurious to the general welfare of British agricultural progress. If they would come to Tiptree Hall, he would be very glad to show them his fields.

There were many points of importance mooted by the lecturer; but, generally speaking, the majority of the listeners were familiar with the course of practice suggested, and of course able to point out to Mr. Mechi many things applicable to the climate of Cumberland of which he was unaware.

Captain James said he had been requested by the committee of the Farmers' Club to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Mechi for the very able, talented, kind, and good-humoured way in which he had done them the honour of lecturing before them.

On Wednesday, the 25th, the implement yard was opened for public inspection in the morning, and at one o'clock the public were admitted to view the live stock. The weather was most unpropitious, the rain pouring in showers from eleven o'clock till five, but a very fair concourse of spectators assembled in both divisions of the show, and, for the first time since its commencement, the yard looked like a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. The implements exhibited a degree of improvement which is highly to be commended; and the live stock, with the exception of the poultry, was an admirable show, and in every respect equal to its predecessors. The horses were first-rate, especially the Clydesdale breed. Merry Tom took the prize in this class, and a nobler animal it would be difficult to meet with. Newminster, Robert Bruce, Prodigy, and Young Conqueror, looked scarcely inferior. The blood horses were remarkably fine; and one of them, British Yeoman, was perfect in beauty of appearance. Among the cattle, the short-horns were as good specimens as ever were exhibited, and the Devons and Herefords were very fine. Highland Duke, a white bull of Lord Feversham's, carried off the first prize; Mr. Crisp's, of Hawkhill, which had brought away a prize from Paris, taking the second. A very fine one, called Grand Turk, belonging to Mr. Ambler, of Halifax, attracted a large concourse of spectators, and, as it was popularly set down for a first place, the decision gave some slight disappointment. The owner, however, took a second prize with a bull-calf, of seven months old, the head prize for the same lot being given to Mr. Charles Towneley, of Towneley Park, for a magnificent white animal, nine months old. The Leicester, Southdown, and long-wooled sheep, were a good selection; and the pigs quite extraordinary.

On Thursday, about half-past three o'clock, the doors of the Pavilion were thrown open, and so great was the rush to the dinner, that in the course of a few minutes the seats were all occupied. W. Miles, Esq., occupied the chair. After the usual loyal toasts had been given, and received with due applause, the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Berners, and Sir James Graham addressed the company.

THUNDERSTORM.—A thunderstorm broke over the neighbourhood of Doncaster on Friday week. Two brothers working in a field near Conisborough, were struck by the electric fluid, which fell from the earth, and killed one of them just as he had got under a tree for shelter. A fat sheep and a lamb which were pasturing in a field near that in which the two young men were working, were also killed by the lightning.

AN IRISH RIOT.—The town of Middleborough in Durham has been thrown into a state of excitement during the past week. A number of Irishmen employed about the ironworks had a disgraceful affray on Sunday, which, upon the police interfering, assumed the character of a riot. Several of the policemen were severely beaten, and one officer was so dreadfully ill-treated that his life has ever since been despaired of. The town was in the hands of the rioters for some time, and it was not until the superintendent and a body of police, armed with cutlasses, apprehended the ringleaders that the disturbance was quelled.

PORTABLE RAILWAY.—An engine carrying its own rails was exhibited at the recent Carlisle show. It runs over very uneven ground with ease at the rate of four miles an hour. The principle has been partially applied to the wheels of heavy guns, and is, it is said, to be extended.

NAVAL RELICS.—Among other relics in the library of a lady who recently died at Plymouth, there were found the commission of her uncle, Sir Israel Pellet, who was one of the officers serving on board the Amphion at the time that ship blew up in Hamaze. His commission, which he had in his pocket at the time of the explosion, was subsequently picked up by a fisherman, in Hamaze, partially destroyed by fire. The remains of this document were carefully preserved, and have now passed into the hands of the representatives of the deceased lady. A still more interesting relic is an autograph letter of Lord Nelson, written the day he joined the fleet in Cadiz Bay, nearly three weeks before Trafalgar, in which the order of the battle is given.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A remarkable discovery in photography was announced at a recent meeting of the Société Française de Photographie, to the effect that M. Teut de Beauregard has succeeded in obtaining coloured photographs by the agency of light.

THE DISTURBANCES IN HYDE PARK.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Police in Hyde Park have continued their sittings from day to day, but as the greater proportion of the evidence brought before them since our last summary is of a negative character, we only make a few brief selections from the statements of the most important witnesses.

Mr. Tidd Pratt (son of the well-known barrister), was at No. 12, Upper Grosvenor Street, which is just opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's. Saw, about 5 o'clock, a large crowd of people coming towards Lord R. Grosvenor's, shouting and making a great noise and quite obstructing the street. There were not above half a dozen policemen in the street at that time. The crowd was so dense as to prevent the occupants of the houses getting into the street. A large body of police soon after making their appearance, formed a line and ordered the mob to disperse; not being obeyed, a few minutes after they drew their truncheons, when the street was almost immediately cleared. Saw a man afterwards going up the street who was much hurt, but it was because he would not move off when ordered. Saw a policeman struck on the head by a piece of tile. The witness added that he thought the conduct of the police so exceedingly good on the occasion, that, on hearing of the inquiry, he immediately offered to come forward and give evidence.

413 A was on duty on July 1. After proceeding some distance a gentleman, who he believed was Mr. Mair, called out "What are you about?" Another constable said, "Such are my orders." To which Mr. Mair replied, "—your orders! You have no right to keep people back. I will not go back." And he called out to the people not to go back, as the police had no power to remove the people. Was not striking at the rails. Mr. Mair did not go back, and 370 A went round the posts to take him into custody. Mr. Mair "thrust" 370 A in the breast, and afterwards struck him with a stick somewhere in the thigh.

Constable C. Leech, 147 A, said, while passing through the crowd, several stones were thrown. One hit a child in the arms of a female, who cried out, "That is the boy." Took him into custody. As he moved along with his prisoner, stones were thrown, and he received several blows with sticks. Was knocked down, and the boy got away from him; while on the ground he was kicked. The boy got his truncheon and aimed a blow at him. Knocked the boy down, and got back his truncheon. A female came up, and struck him (witness) several blows with her parasol. Told her if she did not cease, he would lock her up.

Constable T. A. Patter, 84 D, saw sticks in the hands of respectable persons in the Park. They had them under their coats, and took them out occasionally and showed them. One man put his stick up his sleeve, and said, "The — shall have it to-day." Was on duty in plain clothes amongst the crowd. Was looking after pick-pockets. Saw the man afterwards put stones in his pocket.

Mr. John Harford, of Bristol, was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July. There were great numbers of people, and great noise and confusion, and his attention was directed to a person who was about to speak, when the police went up to him very quietly, and were assailed with sticks and hooting. Thought the police behaved very well, and the force they used was quite justifiable. Saw two men taken into custody, and the police showed great forbearance on this and on several occasions. Observed a mounted policeman on a dark horse, who spoke very gently to the people.

Mr. W. Fold, messenger to Lord R. Grosvenor, said he heard the crowd hissing and hooting. Went to shut the area-gate, and a stone struck him on the head. Did not feel particularly alarmed, but everybody was in a commotion in the house. Lady Grosvenor and two other young ladies were in the house. The stone must have been thrown playfully, or it would have hurt him more. Lady Grosvenor went out afterwards on foot. They never got out with the carriage on Sunday.

Mr. W. C. Brown said the conduct of the crowd was very disreputable; they addressed most offensive language to the police and others. The main body of the police behaved most temperately; saw boys have their ears boxed, which they richly deserved.

Inspector James Macintosh related the circumstances attending the capture of the celebrated "eel," and said that some boys first threw it at two ladies who were sitting on the grass, who appeared very indignant. A constable was ordered to throw it into the Serpentine, and did so, but the eel afterwards re-appeared, and was thrown at the police. Witness then ordered it to be thrown over the fence or into the barracks, and the men were mobbed and assaulted, stones, orange-peel, and offensive epithets being employed to irritate them. The mob made every endeavour to frighten horses, by shouting and drumming on the top of their hats, and would not desist when told.

Superintendent O'Brien, on reaching the crowd, declared he went among them, saying, "You must disperse," or "Get away from this," and while thus engaged, some one tripped him up and his knee was severely hurt; and in consequence he could not accompany his men. On recovering himself, he followed them, and found the crowd had been dispersed.

Superintendent Hughes said, one of his orders was, that in case of hooting or shouting, the rails were to be cleared thirty or forty yards. The police, in clearing the crowd, flourished their staves very much; he saw some blows struck; the men used their staves in a threatening manner by his orders. In riding his horse, he used his whip over his horse's head towards the crowd in the manner commonly known as the 5th, 6th, and 7th cuts, but is quite positive he was not striking at the people, and is positive that he did not strike man, woman, or child that day. He considered that he acted quite rightly in what he had done, and at the proper time. He dined before he went into the Park, but drank only half-a-pint of small beer, and drank nothing till night but water and tea. His manner of speaking and giving directions was determined and positive, but he was not at all excited. The police always have their staves drawn when attending drawing-rooms, balls, fêtes, and illuminations.

Mr. Superintendent Martin, who was on duty on the west side from the receiving house, corroborated the evidence of Superintendent Hughes as to the tumultuous conduct of the people. A stone struck the mare upon which he was riding. Mr. Superintendent Hughes was not in the least excited all day, and he did not see a blow struck at any time that day.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINKS, AND DRUGS.

The committee appointed to inquire into this important subject continues its sittings. Mr. Warrington, of Apothecaries' Hall, in giving his evidence, said he had examined two samples of green and black tea, which were brought to him by a revenue officer in the year 1844. He was surprised at the varying tints in the tea. The green tea was faced with colouring material, and contained Prussian blue, turmeric, a white substance of soapstone, and sulphate of lime. Glazing was always put on damaged or inferior teas. Green and black teas were manufactured under different processes. The black tea always underwent a process of fermentation. Prussian blue was used to please the eye. The witness entered at length into the manufacture, sale, &c., of what was called "lie" tea. It contained 40 per cent. of earthy matter. If 100 grains were calcined, there would be a residue of 50 grains, being the sweepings of the floor on which the tea was made up. There could be no question that teas were more pure when the East India Company had their monopoly, owing to their inspectors at Canton. "Lie" tea was a novel article, since the demand for a cheap manufactured article. "Lie" tea could always be detected by throwing boiling water on it, when it sunk and left the earthy matter. No respectable house would have anything to do with such teas. The glazing was given in China. There had been a house in Manchester which purchased all sorts of adulterated matters for teas, glazed them, and sold them for genuine. The adulteration of drugs, does not often come under the notice of the Apothecaries' Hall authorities, who bought always the best they could. Everything was ground on their own premises. They did not import themselves, but bought the best the market would afford; and the public might always be assured that what they received was the best to be got in London. They bought upon samples tendered. As to inspection, the college of physicians had the power once every year to inspect chemists' and druggists' shops; but it was a very cursory inspection, and was not of much benefit. The Apothecaries' Hall supplied the whole of the drugs for the Navy, and half for the Army and the East India Company. Messrs. Savory had the other half. By their agreement with the Admiralty, the

Admiralty had the power to inspect them, but they had never exercised that power. He was aware that rhubarb was largely manufactured in this country. Near Banbury there was an individual who grew rhubarb, and sold it to wholesale druggists, to the extent of twenty tons a year, which was worth about 4d. per lb., whereas the genuine Russian rhubarb fetched 11s. 6d. per lb. All rhubarb came from St. Petersburg, not from Turkey, the Russian government having the monopoly. The rhubarb was brought in caravans from Tartary to St. Petersburg. The rhubarb commonly called the Turkey, but which was Chinese rhubarb, fetched 7s. 6d. a lb. A vast amount of adulteration was practised in cod liver oil.

Dr. Normandy, a physician, not in practice, was examined as to the adulteration of bread and flour by the introduction of alum. This adulteration was generally practised in the case of bread or flour of the second and third qualities, which were generally bought by the poorer classes, for the sake of giving a white appearance to the bread, to resemble the finest flour, and to add to the weight. The alum being used, forced into the bread a large quantity of water. He had detected 500 grains of alum in a 4lb. loaf, and 150 in a loaf of lighter weight; but generally 25 to 30 grains in a 4lb. loaf. The effect of bread and flour so adulterated upon the constitutions of children was most prejudicial. Boiled rice was also used to produce an enormous weight of water. German yeast was introduced into this country in a very bad state. Thought that the appointment of inspectors of articles of food would be very desirable.

In the article called unfermented bread, carbonic acid and muriatic acid were used as substitutes for yeast. There is danger in the use of these substances, from the fact of muriatic acid containing arsenic generally, and he deprecated the use of any chemical agents in articles of food. The unfermented bread is perfectly indigestible, notwithstanding what has been said by some medical professors who are not conversant with chemistry. With regard to cocoa, it is often mixed with brickdust to the amount of 10 per cent., ochre 12 per cent., and peroxide of iron 22 per cent., animal fats of the worst description, and rancid tallow. Cocoa-nibs are not adulterated, of course, except that sometimes musty ones are mixed up with them. The only security for the public at present is in the use of the cocoa-nibs; the chocolate is a preparation of them, made of arrowroot and sugar, and, as before stated, is most "diabolically" adulterated. The samples examined were taken promiscuously, and the proportion of adulteration was generally the same from the same maker. Coffee is much adulterated with roasted grain, to the extent of 25 to 30 per cent. This may be detected by the grain adhering to the side of the cup when the coffee is poured out. Parsnips and carrots are also used, and chicory is frequently found to amount of 50 or 75 per cent. The coffee sold in shops at 1s. must of necessity be an adulterated mixture, as a pound of coffee cannot be obtained for less than 1s. 2d., exclusive of the grocer's profit. The public pay 1s. for only 7d. worth of coffee in the cheap article. Great frauds are practised upon the people with regard to coffee in France, but he did not think chicory was either liked or preferred in the place of coffee. The greatest adulteration with chicory is found in the coffee sold in canisters, and he (Dr. Normandy) thought it extraordinary that any person could buy it in this state, the smell being sufficient to detect the adulteration. There was a slight nutriment in chicory, and its qualities were not injured by roasting. Coffee and tea both contained the same nitrogenized substance (caffeine, theine, guaranine), capable of being transformed into taurine, which is a nitrogenised compound peculiar to bile, and in the present highly civilised state of society, coffee and tea were well calculated to supply beverages of an exceedingly useful nature, especially to persons of studious pursuits and of sedentary habits, by contributing to the formation of a substance deeply affecting the vital processes of the system, and the increasing fondness of civilised nations for tea and coffee found thus a natural explanation. A ready way of detecting chicory in coffee is to take a pinch, and if it forms a pellet or had which rolled between the fingers, chicory is present, it having a great affinity for water, and will knead into a lump, which coffee will not. The microscope also gives a perfect indication of its presence, also of eringo or parsnip. Chicory is frequently mixed with brickdust, earthy matter, and charcoal, to the extent of 15 per cent.

The adulteration of beer was perpetrated by the publicans, and often to such an extent that between the article sold by one and that realised by another there was often a difference of 50 per cent. of alcohol. Its effect is to create vomiting and colic, like any other poison. Coccus indicus, "foots sugar," sulphate of ammonia, and extract of gentian, are constantly sold by druggists to the publicans for the purpose of adulteration. Some go by the name of "beer druggists," but they should be called "beer brigands."

Coccus indicus contains 2½ per cent. of a poison, which is used by poachers to destroy pheasants and fish. It produces the same effects as the alcohol which ought to be found in the beer, causing intoxication, without the previous excitement as in the case of alcohol. It is most injurious, as the latter does not disorganise the system except in immoderate quantities, but the use of the coccus indicus and all other poisons affects the organisation more or less seriously, and this effect would be still worse when repeated doses are introduced into the stomach daily or hourly. It is added to supply the strength of the beer, which is reduced by the quantity of water added, and for the same reason "foots sugar" is used because the beer has been rendered less sweet, the sulphate of ammonia being added to restore the colour lost by the adulterations. This property of darkening the beer will be seen by adding the sulphate of ammonia to pale ale, which becomes the colour of porter. Then, instead of hops, the extract of gentian is used. This is not deleterious, and is employed because otherwise, in consequence of the various dilutions, the beer would not be so bitter as it should be. The chief sale of the tincture of gentian is to publicans. He found the beer to be adulterated in the very best "palaces." When pure, it is a most wholesome beverage; it is the wine of northern nations; but when adulterated it is the source of disease. He had never actually detected nux vomica, but is inclined to imagine it is often present, from the result of tests he had applied. Its effects would be similar to those produced by coccus indicus. He had not paid so much attention to the adulteration of ales, but the same system might apply to them. Quassia would be used in place of hops, and, like gentian, was a bitter substance, but not at all deleterious. Neither of them, however, could be detected by analysis. Oil of vitriol (or sulphuric acid) is sometimes put into gin, but generally it is so diluted that it cannot be looked upon as poisonous. But it is impossible to add any compound to food with impunity. Does not consider gin more or less unwholesome than any other alcoholic liquor; it is a question of moderation in all cases. He believed that adulteration was so universal in the case of gin, that any one would be surprised at obtaining the genuine article. The juniper berry is generally used in the manufacture of Hollands, gin being distilled chiefly from grain. The amount of alcohol varies from 53 to 5 per cent. on the proof. The term "finest gin" is a very correct term, as the only difference between the gin of one publican and that of another, consists in the addition of compounds to meet the tastes of his customers. The same remarks apply to the adulteration of rum and brandy. All these spirits are sometimes impregnated with coccus indicus. There was one case in Liverpool, in 1829, where several persons were poisoned by drinking rum thus adulterated, and one man died.

Brandy was manufactured very extensively in this country, and this had been done especially since the discoveries of modern chemistry, by which the odour of that particular ether to which brandy owes its flavour, could be so exactly produced. This was also the case with "pineapple rum" and various other compounds. With regard to "milk," he said it amounted to little more than water in most instances. While lately in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, he saw from 30 to 40 cows in a most disgusting condition, full of sores, their teats diseased, and their legs full of tumours and abscesses—in fact, quite horrible to look at; and a fellow was milking them in the midst of all this abomination; and this was by no means an exceptional case, a great many dairies being in the same condition. The milk, in consequence, is really diseased milk. He had analysed milk, but had never found anything but water; it will bear an enormous quantity without being materially altered in appearance. Three parts of water might be introduced, but it would still look like milk. The water supplied by the various companies was nothing better than diluted mud, containing the excrements of two and a-half millions of people, the washing from their

foal linen, the hospital abominations, and other filth, and he was astonished that London was not worse off in point of health than was actually the case. He believed that if the water companies were bound to pass their water through large filters containing charcoal, it would be rendered perfectly sweet, and the charcoal would never require renewal. His own experience in his own apparatus for distilling sea-water had shown that two cubic feet of charcoal were sufficient to purify perfectly 500 gallons of aerated water.

Among the patent medicines on which adulteration was practised, he enumerated—cream of tartar, by chalk and sulphate of potash; colomel, by chalk, to the extent sometimes of 60 per cent.; carbonate of soda, by the sulphate; iodine, by water and blacklead, to the extent of 25 per cent.; linseed-meal, with bran and sawdust; litharge, with various earthy matters; nitrate of silver, by nitrate of potash; mercury, by lead, tin, and bismuth.

Robert Dundas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, stated, that he had had considerable experience in the practice of adulteration, and more particularly in drugs and flour. In flour there is a great tendency to mix inferior with the better sorts. He had found, also, bi-carbonate of soda, which was added for the purpose of neutralising the acid tendency in some kinds of flour, particularly American, when first imported. The bi-carbonate of soda was first manufactured in this country, and then sent to America, where it was added to the flour. He had not detected alum in flour, but had done so in bread, and he knew it was manufactured on a large scale, to the amount of several tons, for that particular purpose. He was told so by the manufacturer, and there was no secret about it. Even small quantities would be injurious. On one occasion he had detected a very considerable adulteration of meal in a contract with the Government to supply the Highlands of Scotland. With reference to coffee, he stated it was seldom to be obtained pure when ground, chicory being the most usual admixture; it was added to dilute it down to any price, and he did not consider there was any nutritive property in chicory. He had seen an apparatus employed for making substances, such as chicory, &c., to resemble coffee berries, and it was considered very ingenious. It was very similar to a bullet-mould, and compressed the chicory, or whatever might be the substance employed, into the form of the coffee berry, and the imitation was very good. It was pointed out as a very clever thing, and he believed it was registered. Dr. Thomson here produced some specimens of tea, and proceeded to say there was a substance like tea, called "Beno, Beno," which consisted of 14 per cent. of sloe leaves and 86 per cent. of catechu. He had also found one box of tea contain half its weight of iron filings. It was brought to him by the Lord Provost of a town in Scotland, and he had been told that in China this fraud was occasionally practised. It was, of course, a fraud on the part of the Chinese.

The water in London was inferior to that supplied in other large towns, and even after filtration contained sewage matters. Shallow wells were often very injurious. He (Dr. Thomson) had found the water contain ammonia and nitric acid, and in many cases urine. On one occasion some water had been sent to him from a house on the south side of the river, which was supplied by a shallow well. The children of the family complained of fever, and the water, being suspected, was examined, and found to contain nitrate of ammonia and nitric acid. The well was shut up, and the illness ceased. He was convinced, from the result of his examinations, that cholera prevailed to a greater or less extent according to the impurity or purity of the water supplied to a particular district. The water in many places had improved lately. There was no water in the world without some impurity, except distilled water. He accounted for the greater amount of impurity in the water at high tide from the fact of the presence of sea water in it. The water supplied to the metropolis might be improved by the application of lime, and Dr. Thomson had been told by engineers who had purified water in large quantities upon what was called "Dr. Clarke's principle," that it was perfectly practicable to any extent. Boiling the water discharged a large quantity of the carbonate of lime, but not the magnesia. Filtration by charcoal had been employed on a large scale.

With regard to the adulteration of drugs, Dr. Thomson said nearly every one was adulterated. At St. Thomas's Hospital, every drug before being purchased was subjected to examination; all found impure were rejected. Had frequently to reject one-third of the drugs examined. At one time he (Dr. Thomson) was called on to name a druggist to supply the hospital, and after inquiry selected one who he was told would supply the purest drug, but in executing the first order he sent a preparation which contained two or three other substances which ought not to have been present, and since that time a list of the substances required had been made out by the Drug Committee, and sent to the best houses in London, and selections were made from the specimens they sent in. He believed there was no way of meeting the evil, except by having a public inspector. The knowledge of there being such an officer would lead to great good, and he saw no objection to it. There might be one or more public officers, to whom all questions of difficulty might be referred. He had much experience in the Excise, and no difficulty was experienced there in detecting the adulteration of tobacco. The present Chairman of the Board had introduced a chemical education among a certain number of the officers. The appointment of an inspector would not only prevent fraud, but also contribute to the public health and morality.

Mr. T. Blackwell (of the firm of Crosse and Blackwell, wholesale pickle and sauce manufacturers), in answer to the Chairman, said he was formerly in the habit of using copper vessels for the preparation of pickles, &c. The first boiling made it yellow, the second produced a green tint, and the third was found to produce the desired colour—namely, a bright green. Since the publication of the articles in the "Lancet," this practice has been abandoned as far as possible by the substitution of iron vessels coated with glass, in place of the copper. Silver vessels were tried, but owing to the chemical action produced they turned everything black. Only one boiling was performed in the copper vessels now. The colour of pickles in most respectable houses was not so green as formerly.

Mr. Blackwell said that since last Saturday, in consequence of the evidence before the committee, his firm had issued a circular to the trade stating that in future they should sell nothing but the uncoloured anchovy sauce. It was more to their interest to sell the pure than the impure article, but there was nothing deleterious in the colouring matter.

Mr. Redwood, professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society in Bloomsbury Square, said, he had had occasion to examine minutely the various drugs and medicines of this and other countries. He thought in the evidence given before the committee there had not been a sufficient distinction drawn between impurities and adulteration. Absolute purity in most cases was unattainable, or attained only at a cost which rendered it undesirable; and for all the purposes for which they were required he considered that drugs, &c., might be obtained sufficiently pure, and he considered it highly undesirable that any regulation should be enforced prohibiting the manufacture of cheaper drugs or chemicals. If a pure article were required it could be procured. Mr. Redwood proceeded to illustrate his argument by referring to the substance, cyanide of potassium, so largely used in electro-plating, and where absolute purity was not required; it was manufactured for the purpose at 3s. 6d. a pound, whereas the pure article would be 1s. 6d. an ounce. In photography the chemicals were required absolutely pure, and these could be obtained. Mr. Redwood referred to the impurities in such substances as sulphate of magnesia, carbonate of potash, nitrate of potash, Epsom salts, and cyanide of potassium, as the result of the adoption of cheap processes for their production, and that their manufacture should not be discouraged as adulterations. The same remark applied to carbonate of soda, which was manufactured on an immense scale in this country for the production of soap, for which purpose it was not required pure; and it would be a public injury to raise the price by compelling the manufacturer to make it pure.

INGENUITY IN THE ART OF PUNISHMENT.—In Switzerland, a man found guilty of sacrilege has been sentenced to be exposed for a quarter of an hour in the iron collar used at executions; to receive publicly sixty strokes of the rod from the hand of the executioner; five years of hard labour; to remain ten years within the boundary of his native commune; never to be able to marry, and to lose all civil and political rights; to pass through certain religious exercises; and, finally, to confess his crime in the church—a rod in his hand and a mud round his neck!

THE NEW "BEER ACT."

THE following is the report of the committee charged with the duty of inquiring into the operation of the Beer Act of last session:—

"The committee find that, owing to the late period of the session at which they were appointed, and the short time still remaining at their disposal, it has been impossible to carry the inquiry to its full extent. The committee are convinced by the evidence already produced (and which is of a character entirely to be relied upon), that the act of last session, restricting the sale of beer and liquors during certain hours of the Sunday, has been attended with unnecessary inconvenience to the public.

"The committee, in consequence, feel it their duty to recommend to the consideration of the House an amendment of the Sale of Beer Act of 1854, which will admit of the opening of licensed houses from 1 till 3 o'clock, and from 5 till 11 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday and the others days named in the act.

"The committee are further of opinion that it would be desirable to omit in clause 1 of the act the words 'bona fide,' as useless for the purposes of definition, and tending to create doubts as to the intention of the Legislature."

The restrictions of the act in question arose most probably from a double motive—from a wish to promote Sunday observance on the one hand, and from a desire to restrain drunkenness on the other. The latter no doubt was the main design of the act. It was not, however, thought by all the witnesses that intemperance had been diminished; neither did all those who believed in its diminution invariably attribute the consequence to the restraints which the act imposes. Mr. Elliot, the police magistrate of Lambeth, was distinctly of opinion that Sunday drunkenness had diminished, but "was not prepared to attribute it to the new act solely." Mr. Broughton, the Marylebone magistrate, said "they had had some heavy Mondays at his court since the passing of the act, and certainly some very heavy Tuesdays, much greater than before the passing of the measure." Mr. Combe, the magistrate of Southwark, "had watched the operation of the act, and thought there had been less drunkenness on the Sunday, but more on other days."

Mr. D. W. Harvey, the City Police Commissioner, gave evidence of a comprehensive kind, founded on careful returns. He said "the number of persons who had been charged with drunkenness during the ten or eleven months since the act had been in operation was 2,817 in the City of London; and the number of cases of the same kind for a similar period of the previous year before the passing of the act was 2,809; making, in point of fact, only a difference of eight since the passing of the act." He further deposed that "the cases of drunkenness on Sundays before the passing of the act were 317 for eleven months, and for eleven months subsequently 334. On Monday, before the passing of the act, 418, and after the act 486. On the Saturdays before the act passed 536, and after the act 608."

THE CITY SOLICITOR ON THE STATE OF THE RIVER THAMES.—

It is now ten years since the corporation issued a commission in concurrence with the Admiralty, to consider what would be the best treatment of the river, and after an investigation of six weeks, they laid down a plan which was about to be acted upon. The corporation had brought a bill into Parliament to raise upon the credit of their own funds £300,000 to be laid out in the prosecution of that object. It was intended to define regularly the bed of the river by wharf-piling and camp-shedding so as to deepen the bed of the river without circumscribing its banks, and so to exclude the tidal water, and the shoals were to be removed. The corporation undertook this work upon the advice of eminent men in both professions; for, in point of fact, the corporation at that time believed that they had the indisputable right, as the conservators of the river, to its soil and bed. They had had both from the time of the Saxons; their right was recognised by the Conqueror in his charters, and it was subsequently conferred by various other charters from the crown. But no sooner had the corporation determined on this systematic mode of treating the river, than the Crown instituted a suit against the corporation by an injunction to restrain them, setting up a claim on the part of the Crown to the hereditary revenues and profits of the embankments. The corporation was to apply the produce of any embankments or privileges granted to the purpose of public improvements. The Crown now requires that. The suit has been pending for the last ten years, and is now as far off as ever from being settled, and unless some strong hand interposes, I see no permanent or effective remedy for the existing state of things. I understand that Parliament, at the instance of the Crown, has given authority for the erection of an extensive embankment at Battersea. I do not know how many acres, by reason of this erection, are to be enclosed, but undoubtedly it will displace a vast volume of tidal water which appears indispensable to produce a proper and effective scour. The reason that the suit is not ended is this—the Crown claims the right to the soil and bed of all navigable rivers, and the shores of the sea around this kingdom; they claim it to make profit of for the benefit of the revenue. The corporation claims the right to the soil and bed of the river, not for their own purposes, but to apply the proceeds to the general treatment and improvement of the river. The corporation say we will keep the soil and bed of the river, and if the Crown will abandon its suit, we will purchase peace by giving one-third of the net proceeds to the Crown. On the other hand, the Crown says no, the Crown will give you the soil and bed of the river, provided you give us one-third of the net proceeds. The distinction between these two propositions to a common sense mind would appear to be nothing, but to the mind of lawyers there is a wide difference.

ARTIFICIAL SALMON BREEDING POND.—As to the success of the artificial breeding of salmon in the experimental pond, formed for that purpose at Perth in 1853, there can now be no doubt; and that long-disputed point, as to whether the smolt returns from the sea the year it goes down to the new element a grilse, or the year after, is finally settled. Recently three fine grilse, one of them particularly handsome in shape and beauty, were brought, two from Newburgh, and one from one of the town's fishings at Darry Island, the younglings of the experimental breeding pond. The marks, the cutting off of the dead fins, and their being completely healed, were evidence to the most sceptical of the certainty of the grilse being those of the smolts of the pond, liberated to find their way to the sea on the 29th of May last. The best of them was in length 25½ inches, circumference 12½ inches, and weight 5½ lbs. The other two from Newburgh, not so finely formed, 3½ lbs. and 5 lbs. respectively.

SALMON FISHING IN THE NORTH.—The grilse season has now fairly set in, and sportsmen anticipate great things, as copious rains have fallen, and on most of the rivers there is flood enough to give the grilse an opportunity of ascending to the pools. From the Conan, Beaulieu, Spey, and Findhorn, the most favourable reports are received. Fish of all kinds are abundant, and as soon as the rivers have attained their full size, there will be excellent sport. Some of those taken are unusually heavy—salmon frequently attaining a weight of 20 lbs. and upwards, and grilse running from 8 lbs. to 12 lbs. The Ness, though very successfully fished with the net in the lower and upper waters, has not participated in the flood which has arisen in other rivers. Its gigantic reservoir, Loch Ness, required all the rain that has fallen to bring it to the ordinary level, and no surplus has yet fallen into the river. The first grilse of the season was killed in the Holm Pool, by a gentleman who was fishing at the time for river trout with the artificial minnow. Several heavy bull-trout have been taken by the minnow or par-tail, and some of these fish have been captured by the nets of the extraordinary weight of 10 and 12 lbs.

A PAINTING BY SIR J. D. PAUL.—Among the works of art exhibited at Burlington House, was a small painting by Sir J. D. Paul. When the bank stopped payment, a sharp picture dealer, thinking that the work of so notorious a man would possess an extrinsic value beyond its merits, which are very considerable, bought it. The painting was exhibited in a shop of one of our most crowded metropolitan thoroughfares, with a label setting forth that the picture is the work of Sir J. D. Paul, having been sent by him to the Exhibition in Aid of the Patriotic Fund.

BRIGANDAGE IN POLAND.—On the night of the 10th of July, the stage-coach while on its way between Minsk and Kalushin, was attacked by a band of miscreants, who first killed the horses, then murdered the driver and five of the passengers; the sixth, a young lad, contrived to escape. Seven wagons laden with corn, and driven by Jews, happened to pass. These men were likewise murdered, as was also a Jewish family of nine persons, who inhabited a public-house in the neighbourhood.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THREE hundred thousand pounds is said to be the amount of the debts already proved in the bankruptcy of Messrs. Strahan and Paul, and every difficulty appears to be thrown in the way of their victims establishing their claims, whenever these unhappily notorious persons appear before the Commissioner, to whose court they are brought in a cab, and attended (so say the reporters, not guarded, or in custody, but attended) by one gaoler from the House of Detention. The premises in the Strand have been sold by auction to the London and Westminster Bank, and all the furniture, pictures, &c., belonging to the private dwelling-house adjoining the banking establishment, have gone to the hammer. The sale of the property belonging to the partners is likewise announced, a chapel at Chelsea being one of Sir John Paul's investments.

Last week, I mentioned that it was in contemplation to present Dr. Hassall with a testimonial for his success and boldness in pursuing his analyses of adulterated articles of food. Since then, a paper war has been briskly carried on as to who is the proper person to be rewarded, and Dr. Lethely, Mr. Wakley, and Dr. Hassall, have been involved in a lengthy correspondence, published in the "Times," from a perusal of which I am inclined to think that the claims of the two former gentlemen have not been sufficiently recognised. The letter from Dr. Lethely was particularly strong, imputing to Dr. Hassall great ignorance of the more minute *arcana* of analysis. Some further curious revelations have been made before the Committee since I last wrote, one gentleman stating that he had known a chest of tea to be half filled with iron filings, (which must have been done in China), and another mentioning that a great number of sausages are made of horses' tongues, no particular care being taken as to whether the animal was diseased or not, at the time of death.

The Parliamentary work, which grows very dull towards the end of the session, was relieved the other night by a brisk little debate on the Limited Liability Bill, when several men, who, having risen from nothing, now possess large incomes, strove to prevent others from following their example. At present, a person possessing a small capital cannot invest it, or any portion of it, without rendering himself liable to utter ruin on the failure of his speculation, which is clearly monstrous. But Lord Palmerston is determined to overthrow this faulty law, and, having taken up the matter in sober seriousness, he will succeed; nay, he threatens to prolong the session until he does; and trusts to the thoughts of the moors and the grouse bringing refractory members to their senses.

Before the commissioners for inquiring into the riot in Hyde Park, many people have lately been bearing testimony in favour of the police. These witnesses, however, have been principally of the "haw-haw" class, delighting in stiff collars and Shem-and-Japhet coats, the "canaille," and "six-pounder" gentry, and one or two common people, from whom, by skilful questions, Mr. Mitchell has elicited that they have some cause for their partiality. The committee on the Beer Bill have done the people good service by recommending the opening of the public-houses at five o'clock, and closing them at eleven, instead of six and ten, as at present; and if the police are brought to a better sense of their duty, and the cells in station-houses are improved, those persons who were battered in the *fracas* may console themselves by the reflection, that their bruised bodies and *ca.* heads were sacrifices by which the improvement of the social community has been effected.

This week has seen the publication of Tennyson's new volume, and the completion of Thackeray's "Newcomes," both "events" in the literary world, and the reading-room has been glittering with green and yellow covers. In the Tennyson volume, taking it as a whole, I am disappointed. There is undoubtedly great force and freshness in "Maud," and a power which he alone possesses—that of dressing the feelings and thoughts of the nineteenth century in poetical language, but the story is unconnected and unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it is without any definite conclusion. To me it seems as though Mr. Moxon, feeling that the public were anxiously expecting something fresh from Tennyson, had pressed him for a volume, and that the Laureate having "Maud" finished, had hunted in his desk or portfolio for odd scraps to make up the rest of the book. The "Ode on the Funeral of the Duke of Wellington," never very powerful or popular, has lost much of its effect by the lapse of time; and the "Charge of the Light Brigade," written in spirit-stirring Hoodish metre, has been very recently published by the "Examiner," and quoted by nearly every newspaper in the kingdom. Let me say one hearty word of praise in favour of "The Brook," one of those wondrous descriptions of English scenery and analysis of sweet natural feelings, which Tennyson alone can pen. It is worthy of being ranked with the "Gardener's Daughter" and "Audley Court." Can higher eulogy be bestowed upon it? Tennyson has a keen and savage word in Maud, for the vices of the present day.

And now for the last number of the "Newcomes," a subject which I will dismiss with a very few words, for I confess my incompetence to write upon it. I have read and re-read this concluding part, and clubbist, Carlyleian, sneerer, worldling as I am, I do confess to having fairly broken down and—made a fool of myself—over it. Mr. Thackeray's knowledge of society, his power of probing and laying open the inmost recesses of the heart, have been universally acknowledged; but in none of his former works has he been so successful in this respect as in the "Newcomes." In none of the others has he depicted, has he hinted at, so beautiful a character as Colonel Newcome. We pitied dear old Dobbin, we loved noble George Warrington, but we adore the Colonel; and detesting, as I do, impulsive parties and romantic youths, I can have no pride in the acquaintance of a man who would be too worldly to admit that in reading of the trials and the fortitude of the noble English gentleman, to use the language of the nautical dramatist, his "lee-scuppers" did not run over.

There is very little gossip aloft, for the coffee and smoking-rooms are becoming deserted, and the few members left are principally occupied in gleanings information as to intended routes of travel, or prices and accommodation of sea-side resorts. The Royal Academy is closed, and the French and German Exhibition are about to follow its example. The former has received a temporary fillip by the accession of Madlle. Rosa Bonheur, whose picture of the "Horse Fair" is said to equal Landseer, but does not, though painted with much daring and spirit. Artists are in high spirits at the commission given by Prince Albert to Mr. Bailey the sculptor, and particularly at the good feeling which prompted his Royal Highness to leave the choice of the subject to Mr. Bailey's taste; the success of our pictures too at the Paris Exhibition has likewise been as subject for rejoicing in art circles. The Opera has arrived at its last night; Mario and Grisi have departed, (to return next year, without doubt, as there has been no further hint of farewell appearance); the *Troisième* is shelved, and the *Etoile du Nord* will have enjoyed an uninterrupted run of three weeks! Other operas promised in the programme have never been further heard of. Tamberlik has, it is understood, formed an engagement for next spring and summer, which will prevent his visiting England, and there are rumours that Labiche will sing no more. Two great stars, Gardoni and Formes, have been almost unemployed this season! Verily, the *impresario*, as the musical critics delight in calling him, has much to answer for.

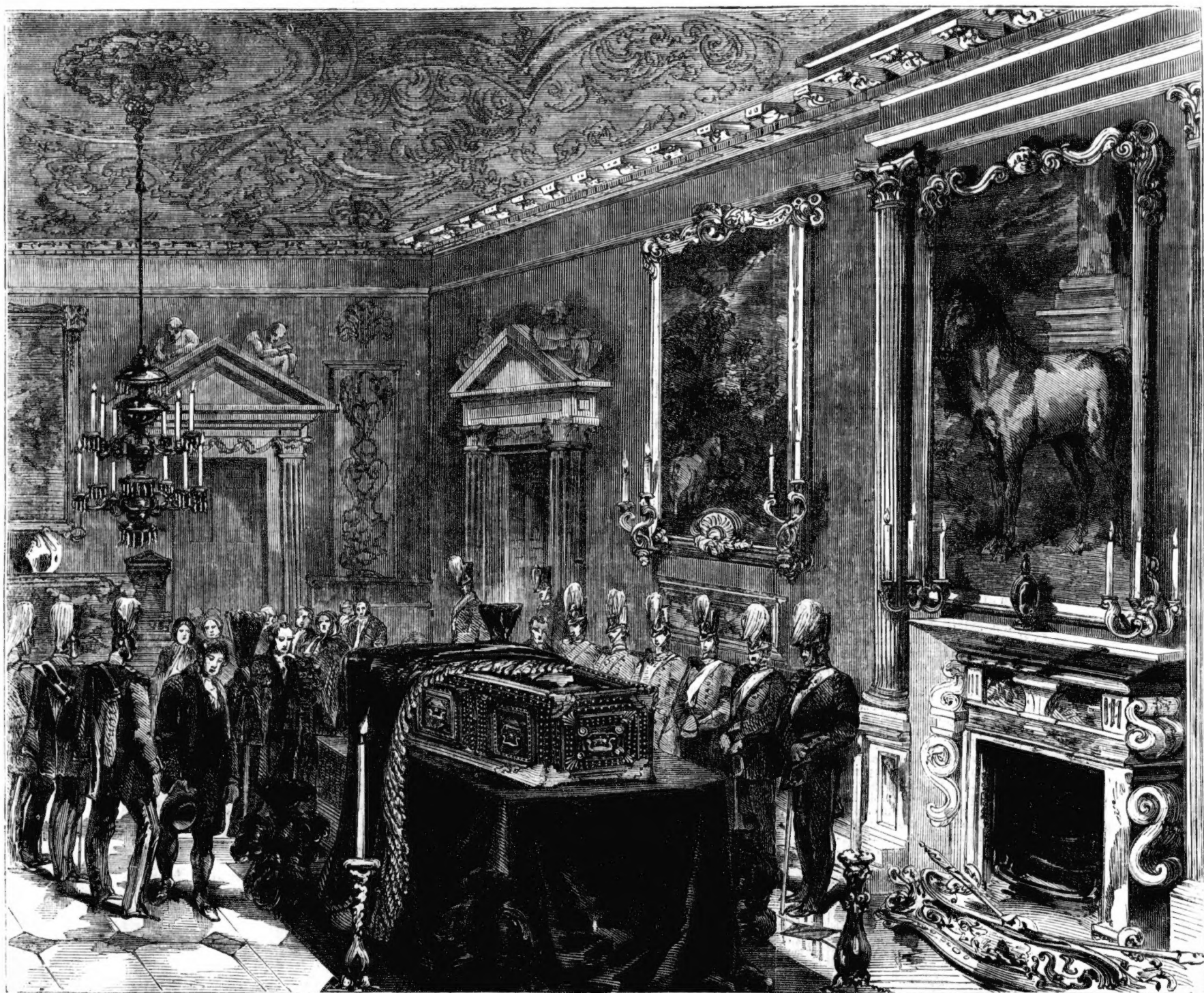
The Olympic closes this week, and the company migrate in a body to Sadler's Wells; the Haymarket management has withdrawn that sad piece of dreariness, "Wife or No Wife," (deliciously described in the *Leader* as "by Miss Heraud, with Mrs. Edith Heraud in the part of the heroine"); and at the Adelphi Messrs. Wright and Bedford have "returned to their old limes" again, and wink and repeat their own jokes (not the authors') to the delight of an appreciative audience.

RUSSIAN RECRUITS.—It is said that the agents of the Czar are searching for recruits in Switzerland—a pretty fair sign of his own resources being exhausted.

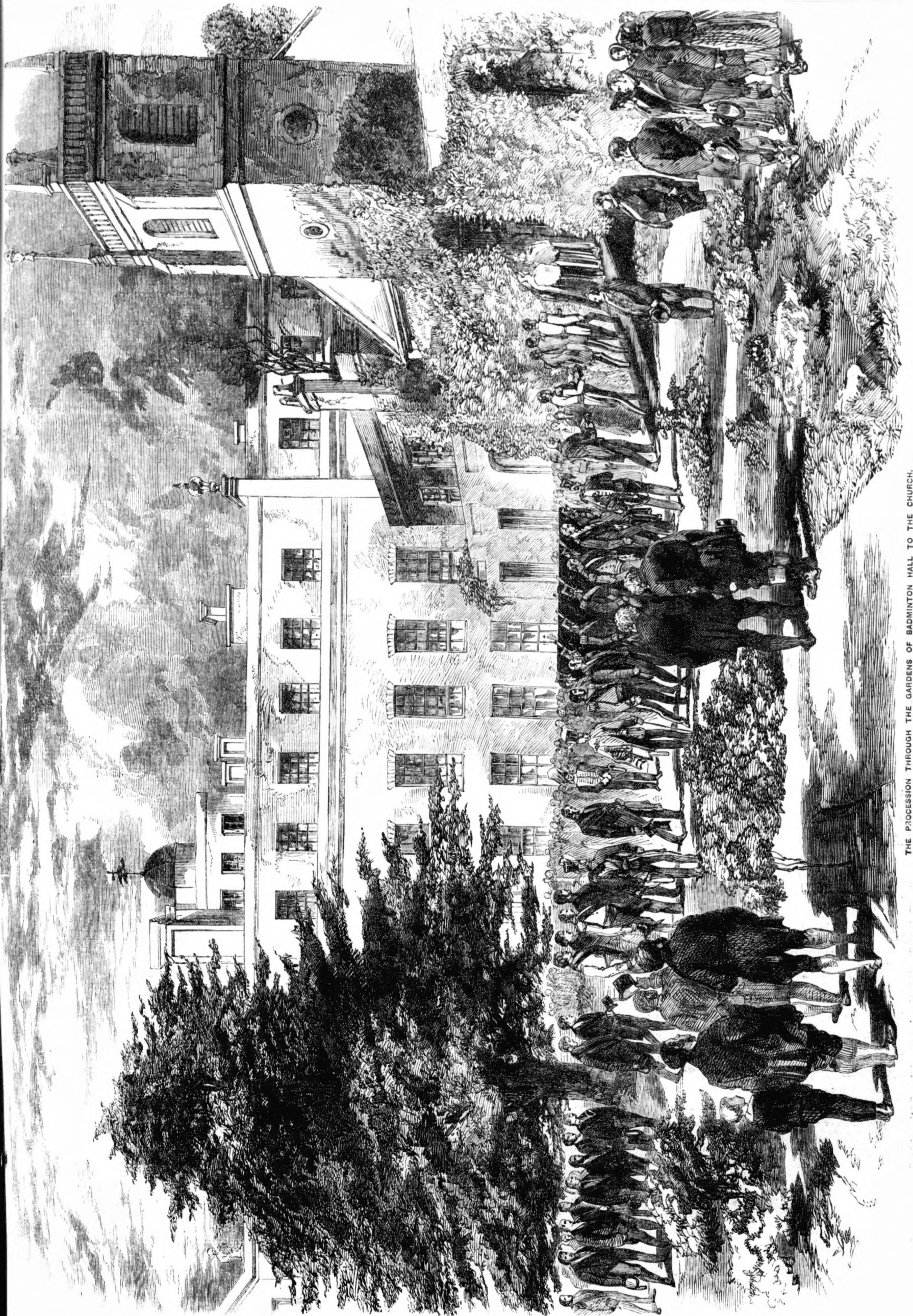
TRIBUTE TO THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—On Monday afternoon, the foundation stone of the new wing of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, to be erected in memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, was laid with masonic honours in the presence of a numerous and respectable assemblage, for whom accommodation had been provided by the erection of platforms furnished with chairs and benches. It had been announced that the stone would be laid by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the order of Freemasons, but the Noble Earl was prevented from being present. In his absence, the stone was laid by Mr. Dobie, Grand Master for the county of Surrey. In the evening, a dinner was given at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL CORTEGE AT BADMINTON HALL.



THE LYING-IN-STATE AT THE GREAT HALL AT BADMINTON.



THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE GARDENS OF BADMINTON HALL TO THE CHURCH.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND REV. C. LAYARD.

Earl FORTESCUE presented a petition from the Rev. C. Layard, complaining of the refusal of the Bishop of Exeter to institute him into the perpetual curacy of Escot, on account of a disputed point of theology.

RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table of the House a bill for the removal of certain religious disabilities, and protested against the intolerant enactments which still disgraced the Statute-book.

The House adjourned at a quarter to seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TURKISH LOAN BILL.

The House had a morning sitting, and went into committee on the Turkish loan.

Mr. GLADSTONE renewed his objections to the bill, contending that the joint and several liabilities between France and England did not carry with it equal rights. He admitted, however, that, notwithstanding all its objectionable features, it was better to accept the measure rather than run the risk of the consequences which would follow its rejection.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he had not expected a renewal of the discussion at that stage of the bill, and it was arranged that it should be received in the morning.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

The discussion in committee on this bill was renewed, and the first clause taken. The result was, that the provision relating to limitation of capital was omitted from the clause, and £10 shares were substituted for £25 shares.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Lord Elcho, stated that it was intended to issue, as early as possible, a decoration as an order of merit.

IRISH GUARDS.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Scully, stated that the scheme of embodying a royal regiment of Irish, on the principle of the Guards, had been considered, but it was not deemed advisable to extend the number of privileged regiments.

SCOTTISH ORDANCE SURVEY.

Lord ELCHO complained of a statement made by Lord Seymour, to the effect that he, as a landed proprietor, had endeavoured to obtain a survey advantageous to himself, at the public expense. He entered into some details to disprove the charge.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

A discussion arose with regard to the Commissioners to inquire into the question of decimal coinage, in the course of which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Mr. GLADSTONE vindicated the impartiality of the Commissioners, and denied that any of them had formed opinions on the subject.

OMAR PACHA.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Sir J. Walsh, said that Omar Pacha had gone to Constantinople to make arrangements on military matters, but had no intention of resigning his command.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

Mr. WALPOLE renewed the discussion on this question, stating that the translation of the treaty was defective, as in the original there was no word corresponding with the term "several" in the English version.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained away the inaccuracy, proceeded to reply to Mr. Gladstone, and urged that the principle of the guarantee was even preferable to any loan which had been negotiated since the last war; he denied that there was any difference between the rights and liabilities of the two nations who had entered into the guarantee.

Mr. GLADSTONE declared that his questions had not been answered, urging that the British Government was liable in the first instance to the creditors under the loan, and they had no remedy either against France or Turkey. He strenuously protested against the right of Government to enter into such a treaty before obtaining the sanction of Parliament.

The LORD ADVOCATE declared the joint and several liabilities of the two Powers to be complete, and capable of being enforced.

Mr. M. GIBSON denounced the attempt on the part of the Executive Government to make treaties involving the taxation of the people without the previous consent of Parliament.

Mr. DISRAELI denied the assertion that the refusal of the House to sanction the convention would have endangered our alliance with France, and asserted the right of Parliament to review treaties of this nature, and mentioned the fact that in 1852 an arrangement came to between the Government of this country and France was put an end to without causing any disturbance in the amicable relations of the two countries. He should now and always oppose propositions of this kind, which were only subsidies in disguise.

Mr. LABOUCHERE supported, and Mr. CARDWELL opposed the treaty.

Mr. GLADSTONE having again spoken,

Lord PALMERSTON closed the debate in a very brief speech. The clauses were then proceeded with.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved as an amendment to one of them that a return of the payments made by Turkey should be punctually published. It was opposed by the Government, and a division took place. The numbers were—For the amendment, 36; against it, 124; majority, 88.

The bill then passed through committee, and the House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

MONDAY, JULY 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NEW RIVER COMPANY BILL.

The third reading of this Bill was postponed in order that a settlement might be effected between the Board of Ordnance and the promoters of the Bill.

CRIMINAL LAW RETURNS.

Lord BROUGHAM, in moving for returns, called attention to the efforts now making to reform the criminal jurisprudence of the country, and expressed a hope that they would prove successful.

A number of Bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW MEMBERS.

Sir W. Molesworth took his seat for Southwark, and Sir B. Hall took his seat for Marylebone, on their re-election.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the amount of capital required for shares should be as low as £5.

Mr. BOUVIER, who had previously moved that the shares should be £10, now hoped the Committee would agree to a compromise and fill up the blank with £10, 20 per cent. to be paid up, as security. This suggestion was agreed to. Several amendments were then proposed—all of which were, however, lost; and the House adjourned till 6 o'clock.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSION.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Lord Hotham, mentioned that Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, who were sent as commissioners to inquire into certain matters connected with the army in the Crimea, had submitted a valuable report; but as it was altogether of a confidential nature, it could not be produced.

Mr. WILSON, in reply to Mr. Locke, mentioned that Sir Charles Eastlake had been nominated by Lord Aberdeen to the directorship of the National Gallery and the appointment had been completed by the present Government. A paper would be laid on the table mentioning the salary and other particulars.

AN ITALIAN LEGION.

Mr. PEEL said, in answer to Lord Goderich, that no directions had been specially given to form an Italian Legion, but that steps had been taken to form a foreign contingent.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed a hope, as it was desirable that Parliament should rise about the 14th or 15th of the ensuing month, that there would be no objection that orders of the day should take precedence of notices of motion on Tuesday. The suggestion was agreed to.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH FOR SERVICES AGAINST PIRATES.
Admiral WALCOTT moved for a copy of a minute by the Board of Admiralty, of the 2nd day of July, 1846, relating to the opinion of the Board as to the claims of certain officers to be recommended to the consideration of her Majesty for the honour of the Bath, who had distinguished themselves in action against pirates. He thought these officers had been treated with great neglect by the Admiralty.

Captain SCOBELL seconded the motion, and complained of the delay which had taken place in the establishment of the Order of Merit, so long promised.
Sir C. WOOD opposed the motion, which he viewed as an attempt to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown in the distribution of honours. With respect to the claim of Admiral Walcott himself, the services on which it rested were not mentioned in the "Gazette" at the time, and the claim was, therefore, untenable. To other cases there were similar objections.

Lord J. MANNERS said it would be no interference with the prerogative of the Crown to grant the papers.

Sir DE LACY EVANS thought it would be well that the claims of distinguished officers to honours should be revived, even though the services should have been rendered out of the time prescribed.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the House would not erect itself into a court of appeal in such matters.

After some remarks from Lord Hotham, Sir G. Tyler, and Colonel North, Admiral Walcott withdrew his motion.

SCOTTISH PAROCHIAL SCHOOLMASTERS.

Mr. E. LOCKHART called the attention of the House to the serious inconvenience that would arise from the act for regulating the salaries of the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland being allowed to expire, without any further provisions being proposed by the Government to meet the extreme urgencies of the case.

The LORD ADVOCATE was of opinion that there was no necessity to introduce any bill on the subject before next session.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House went into a committee of supply, and the discussion of the estimates lasted until long past midnight, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again at twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

The report on the Turkish Loan Bill was brought up, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

GRANT TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he would take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Noble Lord the President of the Council to a report, which he believed was not unfounded, of the withdrawal of a grant of £1,000 per annum to the Royal Society.

Earl GRANVILLE said that in 1850 the Royal Society applied to the Government for assistance in some special objects, implying a temporary purpose, as the Government understood. Accordingly a sum of money was advanced to the Society out of a limited fund termed the "Queen's Bounty," which was properly speaking solely applicable to charitable purposes. In the month of May last the society applied for a renewal of the grant, when the Lords of the Treasury felt themselves obliged, in consequence of the war, to decline making any grant for scientific purposes.

The Metropolis Local Management Bill passed through committee, after a lengthened discussion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE COMMISSARIAT.

Mr. LABOUCHERE called attention to the large additional estimate of two millions and a half which the House was soon about to be asked for, for the commissariat. He believed the House would cheerfully vote this estimate, large as it was; but as he knew the control of the commissariat had been recently transferred from the Treasury to the War Department, he was anxious to know whether any efficient control had been provided over its expenditure.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that, as the commissariat had been transferred from the Treasury to the War Department, he had no control over the expenditure. He believed that in every department of the war expenditure, care was taken that the money was duly accounted for, and every effort made to secure economy; but it was necessary to adopt the most energetic measures that our army was supplied with everything necessary for accomplishing its object.

Mr. MACARTNEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he intended to provide ways and means to meet the supplemental votes?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER answered that, if the supplemental votes were agreed to, he would be able to show that ways and means had been provided to meet the expenditure. In his financial arrangements he had taken a margin of three and a half millions. This would not be sufficient, but, when the matter came to be considered, he would state the manner in which he was prepared to meet the deficiency.

The House then went into committee of supply.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The civil estimates having been disposed of,
Sir CHARLES WOOD moved the supplementary estimates for the navy, the transport service, and the packet service. In connection with the vote for the transport service, Sir Charles Wood mentioned that, since the commencement of the war, the English Government had conveyed to the Crimea English, French, Sardinian, and Turkish troops, to the number of 246,000 men, and 52,000 horses.

In the course of the discussion which followed,

Mr. HUMPHREY BROWN adverted to the extravagant and reckless expenditure which continued to prevail in the management of the transport service. Contrasting the efficiency with which the French Government conducted its transport service, and of which he could speak from experience, Mr. Brown remarked that one main cause of that inefficiency arose from the fact that a competent person was placed on board each of the vessels who knew the details of the cargo, and where everything could be found, and who was bound to take care that the captain made the best use of his time. Premiums were given for speedy voyages. As regarded the English service, the vital mistake was in paying for time, and not for service.

Mr. LINDSAY was sorry to find that very little improvement had taken place in the transport department, notwithstanding what had been said by the Government. He felt satisfied that, until they had one responsible head for the transport service, it would not be efficiently carried out.

Mr. STAFFORD had come to the conclusion that it was totally impossible to ascertain the wasteful expenditure of the transport system, because those who best knew it were the most interested in concealing it.

Sir G. TYLER observed that the head of the present transport board was one of the most zealous and efficient officers in the service, and highly fitted for the situation which he held.

The Turkish Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Customs Laws Consolidation Bill was also read a third time and passed.

SALE OF BEER BILL.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD called attention to the circumstance that this was not a Government measure, and that the Bill had only been printed four days. He would not go into the merits of the Bill, but moved that the House go into committee that day three months.

Mr. FREWEN seconded the amendment.

Mr. ALCOCK supported the Bill, and said he wished it had allowed public-houses to be open from one o'clock on Sunday till midnight.

After some further conversation,

Sir J. SHELLEY said the proposition of the Noble Marquis would be fatal to the Bill, and that it might be fairly discussed, he would move that the debate be now adjourned.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD was willing to limit his amendment to postpone the committee for a week.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE said it was clear if the Bill were postponed now, there would be no legislation this session, and the agitation and discontent that were sure to ensue would be more serious than the opening of public-houses.

Sir J. SHELLEY withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought as a general rule that they ought not to pass Bills founded on evidence taken before a select committee, without having that evidence before them. At the same time, this was a peculiar case, connected with the peace of the metropolis; and he, for one, would allow his vote to be very much guided by the opinion of the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON said the case was very simple, and most members were tolerably familiar with it, even though they had not the evidence before them. He would strongly urge the House to go into committee.

Mr. VILLIERS, as one of the committee, admitted that the inquiry was incomplete; but, on the other hand, it was not intended to repeal the act of last session; but partially to modify it, by making the hours of opening between 5 and 11, instead of between 6 and 10.

The House then divided, when the motion for going into committee was carried by a majority of 63 to 10. The House then went into committee; and the several clauses were agreed to, except the appeal clause. The House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CARLISLE CANONRIES' BILL.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE expressed a hope that the House would not go into committee on this bill at this period of the session. He moved, as an amendment, that the House go into committee this day three months. Lord J. MANNERS seconded the amendment; and Mr. FERGUSON opposed it.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD said he believed the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had not paid sufficient attention to local wants, but he was opposed to the principle of the bill now before the House.

After several members had expressed their opinions of the bill, Mr. FITZROY proposed the adjournment of the debate. A division took place, when the numbers were—For the adjournment, 21; against it, 36.

The House then went into committee, when

Mr. FERGUSON said, having now affirmed the principle of the bill, he should move that the Chairman do now leave the chair.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE said this was not a seemly proceeding, when Mr. Fergusson had divided the House, that he should then move to withdraw his bill. After a few words from Lord J. MANNERS, the bill was withdrawn.

UNION OF CONTIGUOUS BENEFICES BILL.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved, as an amendment, that all reference to the Church Building Commissioners should be omitted throughout the bill.

Sir J. PAKINGTON supported the amendment.

Mr. PELLATT opposed the amendment, and moved that the Chairman should report progress. The committee divided, when there were—For reporting progress, 12; against it, 63.

The committee then proceeded with the bill; and the Marquis of Blandford's amendment, after some discussion, was agreed to, and the words "parish commissioners" were inserted, instead of "church building commissioners," which were the words used in the bill.

Various amendments were then proposed and negatived on different clauses of the bill, which was ultimately reported, and the House resumed.

The amendments of the Lords to the Merchant Shipping Bill and the Crown Suits Bill were considered and agreed to.

SUPPLY.

On the report of the Committee being brought up,

Mr. OTWAY proposed that the vote for the National Gallery be reduced by the sum of £1,455, which was made up of two items, viz., £300, for a travelling agent, and £1,155 for incidental travelling expenses. He contended that these expenses were unnecessary, inasmuch as there were ministers at the different continental cities who could convey the requisite information as to sales of valuable collections of pictures. He also objected that the gentleman employed as a travelling agent was a German, and not an English artist.

Mr. WILSON, in reply, maintained that it was impossible our consuls could know of every sale of paintings in remote localities on the continent; and contended it was essential that a gentleman fully conversant with the arts should be continually travelling for that purpose abroad.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the vote, 45; against it 38—Majority, 7.

The vote and the report were accordingly agreed to.

The Customs Tariffs Acts Amendment Bill, and the Turnpike Acts Continuance (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Limited Liability and Sale of Beer Bills were postponed for third readings until Thursday. The House adjourned at 25 minutes to six o'clock.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SALARIES OF COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

The Earl of HARRINGTON complained of the power given to the Treasury of offering £1,500 to one judge, and only £1,200 to another.

Earl GRANVILLE said the subject was under consideration.

The Sale of Beer Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time, and the Turkish Loan Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE GOOD SERVICE PENSION TO LORD G. PAGET.

Mr. PEEL explained, in answer to Mr. Diliwyn, that the pension was given to Lord George Paget as having been the senior regimental colonel engaged in the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

Colonel LINDSAY and Sir W. GALLWEY criticised the grant.

Lord PALMERSTON submitted that the discussion was inopportune.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed a vote of £171 for the Statute Law Commission, and subsequently agreed to a resolution moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer granting a credit vote of £3,000,000 for the general purposes of the war.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.—COMMISSARIAT.

Mr. F. PEEL brought forward the vote for commissariat services, and explained the causes which rendered such a large amount necessary—viz., £8,700,000, of which £2,500,000 remained to be voted. The vote was agreed to.

The Sale of Beer Bill was read a third time and passed.

On resuming the discussion of supply votes was continued; after some brief preliminary conversation, £109,200 for the disbanded militia was agreed to.

THE ORDANCE.

Mr. MONSELL moved a vote of £70,700 for the expenses of the Ordnance establishment. He explained the principles on which the recent changes in that department had been framed. Two objects, he observed, had been chiefly kept in view—centralisation and responsibility.

The successive votes set forth in the estimate for this branch of expenditure were ultimately agreed to.

THE MUSEUM AT KENSINGTON GORE.

Mr. SPOONER opposed the vote of £15,000 for the erection of a temporary building at Kensington Gore as a museum of art and science.

Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. DISRAELI, and Lord PALMERSTON defended the grant. On a division, the vote was carried by a majority of 85 to 33—52.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of this bill, and reserved the formal discussion till some future stage of the measure. The motion was agreed to.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Major REED moved, "That this House, participating in the national anxiety wishes to impress upon the Government how great a satisfaction it would be to the House and the country to receive an assurance that no treaty or condition of peace would be finally settled without having Parliament previously called together."

Lord PALMERSTON fully coincided in the resolution so far as it enunciated the principle that no peace should be concluded except upon honourable terms.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a series of resolutions, authorising the Treasury to raise £7,000,000 in Exchequer Bills or Bonds, and explained the causes which rendered this additional provision of financial resources necessary. In April last, he had estimated the revenue of the year at £86,339,000, including £16,000,000 to be raised by loan and £3,000,000 of Exchequer Bills, and reckoning also £200,000 as the anticipated receipt from the proposed stamp on bankers' cheques, which he had subsequently found it expedient to abandon. The estimated expenditure at that time was £81,899,000, leaving a computed margin of £4,240,000. The gross charge for military departments, which had been reckoned in April at £43,677,000, must now be estimated at £49,812,000; and the actual cost for the four months of the financial year already passed had been almost precisely in that proportion—namely, £16,512,000. The net result would be to overrun the original margin of surplus by nearly £2,000,000.

After some observations by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. DISRAELI, and Mr. GLYN, the resolutions were agreed to.

The Limited Liability Bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned at half-past two.

LATEST MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday the Corn Trade at Mark Lane was heavy, and Monday's prices were barely supported. The Consol Market ruled very inactive, at 91 for the Three per Cents, both for money and time. In the various other Markets, very little change took place. Tallow realised 55s. 6d. for P. Y. C., on the spot. Lined Oil, 33s. Scotch pig iron, 73s. 6d.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

SHIPWRECKS.

The loss of the *John*, on the Cornish Coast, has been the subject of a trial on the Western Circuit, about which we have a few words to say. These fearful shipwrecks are among the regular events of the year. People are terrified and puzzled by them. They want to know what the law can do towards punishing the captains under whose command they take place. The trial in question was an experiment in this way. EDWARD RAWLE, the *John's* captain, was charged with the "manslaughter" of one of the 190 human beings lost, and it was left to a jury to hear the story, and decide, according to their best ability, whether he had been guilty of negligence or carelessness to a criminal degree.

In the first place, a court of law is scarcely a sufficient tribunal for these cases. The jury are influenced by a sense of their want of technical knowledge in the matter; and hesitate to condemn. There

to be a professional tribunal analogous to the court-martial which sits on the loss of a man-of-war. Ever since the Registration Mercantile Seamen, Government has been exercising its hand of power over the Merchant Service; and it would be well to extend the protection of all of us, if more were done in the same direction. "Liberty" is all very well,—but not when it means liberty to use bad compasses—liberty to get drunk—liberty to neglect heaving the lead, and liberty to drown emigrants, like a kennel-full of blind puppies. We are not applying all these last remarks to the *John*; but is it or is it not a fact, that constant cases of brutal neglect occur where ships are lost under circumstances which by no means justify or palliate the catastrophe?

Let us look at the evidence in the particular instance before us. The *John* left Plymouth on the 3rd of May last, in the afternoon, in moderate weather—and at half-past eight we find her, to all appearance, so close to the Manacle Rocks, that the first mate goes below, and about ten o'clock is awake by the vessel striking on the Manacle Rocks. Gradually she fills with water. The tide rises, and in the gray, breaking daylight, the wretched passengers are washed away, and drowned in batches.

Of course, the first question everybody asks is about the "course" run. There are no particularly dangerous circumstances in the case. The weather is not bad. The neighbourhood is perfectly well known as familiar to West country seamen as Fleet Street to a Londoner. According to the first mate, the course being run when he went below, was W.S.W.—so the captain told him—though when he looked himself, her head was half a point more to the West than the captain said. The mate was of opinion that this course was the right one. "Had that course been pursued, it would have taken her six or seven miles clear of the Manacle Rocks." So far, the first mate. The helmsman now comes forward, and from him we learn that at the time he went below about half an hour after the mate, the ship was going due West. On comparing this man's statement with that of the first mate, when re-examined, we find the man borne out in saying: "Her course must have been a good deal *off* for her to strike on the Manacles." So that it was somebody's fault, or the compass's fault, that the vessel steered as she did after half-past eight. "Due West" she went on to destruction. The night, though "hazy," was "not thick," and there were lights in sight—lights expressly laid down to give ships a notion of their position. On she went, we say, westward; only that, according to the last man who had the helm, the course was altered "for a few minutes" to West-half-South, then to W.S.W. for a quarter of an hour, then to S.W. "for a few moments before she struck." It was too late to alter then!

Captain LONG, a commander in the Navy, and well acquainted with that coast, now comes on the scene. He gives us a very decided opinion:—"I have heard the men give their evidence as to the course the vessel steered. It was a decidedly wrong course. My opinion is that the course taken by this vessel was a very wrong course."

It should be remarked, that the jury's acquittal of RAWLE of "manslaughter," was not tantamount to an acquittal of all blame in the matter—even were their verdict satisfactory in opposition to a professional opinion. A jury, without being satisfied, might still hesitate at making a man a felon for anything bearing even the outward appearance of an "accident." We see that tendency in the case of railway accidents.

But the jury seem to have been haunted by a notion that "the compasses were wrong." This is a kind of suggestion which turns up in every one of these trials, and sounds odd in an age which is always boasting of its scientific progress. There is a certain fascination in the notion of throwing the blame on a material instrument, and acquitting everybody. But, somehow, it always reminds us of the incident of Mr. WINKLE and his skates:—"They are very awkward skates, SAM," says Mr. W. "It's an awkward gentleman that's in them," replies Mr. WELLER. In the present case, we are told, that "a new-fashioned compass" had been put in at Carlisle. But no proof was brought that there was anything wrong with it; and to assume that the compass is wrong because an accident takes place, is to do away with all moral responsibility. Here we may point out the absurdity of not making an inspection of the compasses part of the duty of the emigration agent. It is generally to emigrant ships that these terrible accidents happen, and over them Government claims some control.

We entirely agree with an opinion expressed in the course of his evidence by Captain LONG, that "more than two-thirds of the vessels lost are lost from carelessness and drunkenness." The merchant service is very ill off for discipline—much worse than that of America, for instance, as is acknowledged on all hands. The captains have neither the power which captains in the Navy have,—nor education to supply its places—nor is the merchant service well officered, generally speaking, at all. It has been our English theory, till very lately, to leave it alone; but this, we are finding now, won't do:—and in the case of emigrant ships, in particular, our Governments have a perfect right—and it is their bounden duty—to exercise authority, for the benefit of the public.

There is no evidence in this case, that RAWLE was drunk. His conduct after the ship struck, nobody blames especially,—though, as 190 lives were lost, he can have performed no great wonders as a saviour. His counsel, a Mr. SLADE (who, by-the-by, made such improper remarks about Captain WAKE, that he was snubbed by the Judge) asked "what motive could Captain RAWLE have had for running the vessel ashore?" This clap-trap was stupid, even as a clap-trap. The accusation was not one of murder, but of hideously incompetent bungling. SLADE added that "thousands of lives were saved by remaining with the vessel." A pretty flight of tenth-rate rhetoric, considering that there were only 263 passengers on board, at all,—and that of these, only 73 were saved from an awful death, on the daylight of a May day, within sight of one of the best known ports of their native land! We are told, also, that the Captain saved a child; but we want to know why he did not save the 190 who ought now to have been safe in Canada? More of the passengers should "have gone up the rigging," we hear, likewise,—it is so easy to suggest that a man should have carried his wife and children up a narrow rope ladder—when one is high-and-dry in wig and gown in a snug court in Bodmin, making a dull speech with a fee in one's pocket! Enough of this little advocate:—

O canisidici
Venale genus!

—a Latin writer.

Repeat, that the jury's not having taken the course of making this a "manslaughter" case, does not bring RAWLE off, triumphantly. We best especial attention to the opinion of Captain LONG. But we can hold out no great hopes of any wise legislation in this matter—terrible as are our frequent accidents, and shameful as is our too general neglect!

FOOD AND PHYSIC.

It must be confessed that we, of the nineteenth century, are not unfrequently called upon to pay a heavy price for the civilisation of which we so often boast. Altruism and Ormuzd—the powers of light and darkness—would seem to have abated nothing of their old animosity: for whatever good we do is, apparently, followed by some dark shadow of evil. We have extended our way on every side: not merely until it has become squalid and richer, and more replete with splendid comfort, than any city of which historians have written, or poets tabulated; but until stately streets, shutting the air and light from the less stately and more crowded, have made dark lurking places for pestilence; until poverty, thrust by wealth into loathsome courts, and foul lanes, away from all that nature has made most beautiful, and in daily contact with all that man has made most hideous, revenges itself by nursing its wretchedness into full-grown disease, and fostering epidemics in its noisome dwelling until they are strong enough to go forth and revenge it on the rich. We have covered our river with the shipping of every nation, but we have poisoned the current that ran clear as crystal beneath the mean banks of our ancestors; we have lined its banks with warehouses, the flooring of which groan under our merchandise; but the tide which brings new treasures to the storehouses of our merchants, brings disease and death upon its foul and muddy waves.

So, also, in our large towns we have reared up a shrewd, keen-witted, highly intellectual people, but deficient in bodily vigour, and strangers to that lightness of heart by which bodily vigour is accompanied. Our factories are filled with skilled labourers, who, as with flushed cheek and glistening eye, they bend over their looms, revolve problems from which the brawny yeomen of Old England would have turned in hopeless ignorance, and with children whose precocity of intellect is dearly purchased by the loss of the buoyant spirits, and superabundant energy of childhood.

And, while improved knowledge and increased wealth have enabled us to place within the reach of the poor many things which, but a century ago, would have been luxuries to the rich; yet the same knowledge and the same wealth have afforded ample facilities to those by whose skill in adulteration, many things which our forefathers obtained in perfect purity, never reach us until they have been poisoned or defiled.

It has long been known to scientific and professional men, and, thanks to the energy, the skill, and the courage of some amongst them, it must have been well known to the present and to preceding Governments, that almost every article with which avarice can tamper, is, and has long been, habitually debased and adulterated: and that fraud has been so comprehensive in its grasp, as to spare neither the daily bread of the poor, nor the condiments which should stimulate the flagging appetites of the wealthy, nor the drugs and medicines which should minister to declining health, and resist the inroads made by bad air and bad food upon weak constitutions. But then we live in a pre-eminently free country, and under a Government at which we maintain, in order that it may let us alone, and only meddle with our neighbours. It has been pretty freely propounded in this country, of late years, that an English government cannot do too little, and that ministers ought to be, like the gods of Epicurus, utterly unconscious and utterly careless of all that is going on beneath them. "If you want a little genteel employment," certain politicians would say to ministers, "you should study foreign policy." If you must play at state-craft, why don't you make a constitution for the Spaniards, who, if they see that you are fond of the task, will, out of pure gratitude to you, break as many constitutions as you please, and thereby keep you in full employment? If you want some more exciting pursuit, and one that lies nearer home, take the Maynooth grant, or the admission of the Jews to Parliament, or some other unquenchably vital and perennially irritating question. But don't touch trade. Rise in your places night after night big with speeches which nobody will ever read, upon topics about which nobody cares. But don't touch trade, in which we are all interested, and by which we all live, and move, and have our being! Fall foul, if you will, of an adversary's reputation! Call up, as witnesses against him, the sad spectre of his former speeches, and when you have startled him by repeating the nonsense which he used to talk, taunt him with his inconsistency in not talking that nonsense still. But don't touch trade! Ministers can know nothing about trade. They can make war, of course, for that is a simple matter. They can penetrate and foil the ambition of a despot. There is nothing so easy for them as to preserve the balance of power between contending nations—to say to this great empire, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," and to that proud monarch, "Lo! we have set thee a bound over which thou mayest not come!" But they can know nothing of trade. It is not possible for them to protect the customer against the tradesman, though they may, and with propriety, do as much as they can to help the tradesman against the customer.

Unfortunately, however, we are eminently a trading people, and therefore the doctrine of these politicians amounts to this, "that our Ministers are to care least for that which most concerns us, and that the chief feature in their management of the national business, is to be the keeping of the business of the nation entirely out of sight." And the fruit of this philosophy is, that freedom of trade has come to comprise "freedom of lying, freedom of picking and stealing, and freedom of getting money under false pretences." We will not deny that in many instances the customers have been and are greatly to blame. They have sought cheap luxuries, and they have, perforce, been served with goods that were cheap enough, but, at the same time, nasty beyond description. We have not much compassion for those who would only buy anchovy sauce, potted anchovies, and other delicacies of the like kind, at prices which could not remunerate the tradesman. We will confess to have laughed heartily on reading that these condiments, "these breakfast relishes," these "luxuries, without which no gentleman's table is complete," were for the most part composed of "the skins of herrings, chopped sprats, red earth, wood shavings, and dirt of various kinds, whose blende nastiness defied the skill of the analytical inquisitors." Nor do we greatly pity the snob, who thinks, by breaking the law, to purchase a peculiarly full-flavoured Havana, and succeeds in obtaining a curious mixture of "hay, shop sweepings, and brown paper," enveloped in a single fold of genuine tobacco. Those who will only purchase at prices for which nothing genuine can be sold, and those who will break the law in order to get an undue advantage over their brethren, deserve no better than to be cheated. But when it is shown, beyond the chance of doubt, that many grossly adulterated articles are sold at prices which would be remunerative if the goods were genuine; that many articles, such as pickles and preserved

fruits, are not merely polluted, but rendered absolutely poisonous; that bread, which is the staple food of the labouring classes in general, and of children in particular, is so debased by foreign substances, and in particular with alum, as to be seriously injurious to the digestive organs; when we know that something noxious, something impure, and often something poisonous, is mixed with our tea, our coffee, our cocoa, our sugar, our beer, and our wine, and that the very sweetmeats, the gaudy colours of which are so attractive to our children, are most deleterious when they are most attractive; and, above all, when we feel that the drugs which chiefly figure in the domestic medicine chest, and upon which the professional man principally relies, such as rhubarb, senna, castor oil, quinine, and jalap, are so changed from their original nature as utterly to confound the skill and defeat the intentions of those who may administer them; when we know all this, and know that it has been going on for years, and gaining strength by our heedlessness and neglect, it is surely time to ask Government to interpose a barrier between us and a fraud, from which nothing is sacred, and to shield us against an avarice, for whose rapacity nothing is too small.

It is, of course, impossible for the customer, as an individual, to protect himself against these frauds. He has neither the time, the skill, nor the energy. He cannot give the day to distilling, nor the night to crystallisation. To him the nice mysteries of quantitative and qualitative analysis are unknown; he cannot go armed with litmus and turmeric, thrust iron rods into this man's pickles, or that man's preserved plums, pour a portion of his daily half-half into an alembic, or submit his cough and sore-throat to the microscope. He must eat, as quickly as may be, that which is set before him, nor will he be likely to allow his mind to dwell at length on an adulteration which he cannot hope, individually, to rectify, and which will make him more and more uncomfortable every hour that he thinks upon it. For this reason it is the bounden duty of Government to do for us what we cannot by possibility do for ourselves—to appoint competent persons to inspect all such articles as are liable to adulteration, and to visit those who sell poisoned bread, poisoned fruits, and poisoned beverages, with penalties as severe as those which it inflicts on the vendors of diseased meat or putrescent fish.

THE FRENCH PRESS. M. Alexandre Dumas has been fined 100 francs by the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police, for some indecent verses, entitled "Les Villars," published in his journal, the "Mousquetaire," on June 15th. M. S. M., the author of the verses, was fined a similar amount, but the printer was acquitted.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

KLEIN genealogists, whatever their political leanings, seldom mention, without respect, the name of the new Secretary of State for the Colonies. Such a feeling is, in their case, not quite unnatural; for heralds assign to this radical reformer, this liberal representative of a democratic constituency, a pedigree far longer than most of those personages, whose acres are broader, and whose titles are more sonorous, can justly boast of. The family of which he is a branch, was of consideration in the county of Northampton, as early as the time of the first Edward; and when the greatest of our Plantagenet kings, after shivering the spear and breaking the shield of the baronial oligarchy, on the fields of Evesham, fared forth to the Holy Land in quest of adventure, one of the knights who accompanied him was Walter de Molesworth, Sheriff of Bucks and Bedford. A lineal descendant of this crusading hero, having been appointed, by Queen Elizabeth, auditor of Cornwall, married an heiress in that county, and settled at Penearrow, which is still the seat of the family. The worthy auditor had two sons. One of them was killed in the expedition to Rhé. From the other, whose heir was the first baronet created after the Revolution, by William of Orange, sprung a succession of provincial magnates, Cornish Vice-Admirals, Governors of Colonies, and Members of Parliament.

It was not under the shade of his ancestral trees, that Sir William Molesworth first saw the light. He was born in London, on the 23rd of May, 1810. At the age of thirteen, he succeeded his father in the baronetcy; and as the great bulk of his property, comprising some of the most fertile fields watered by the picturesque Camel, is situated in Cornwall, he contrived, in 1832, to secure his election for the western division of the county, and took his seat as a member of the first reformed Parliament.

At that period, when people were so full of excitement, enthusiasm, and expectation, there existed a political school, founded by Bentham, and known in Parliamentary history as the "Philosophical Radicals." The creed of its disciples, notwithstanding the talent exercised to render it popular, was somewhat too cold and colourless to find favour with the multitude; and it was rather wanting in that practical character, which afterwards made the doctrines of the "Manchester School" so easy of propagation among the men who literally earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, and whose weekly struggle is to keep the wolf from their door. But, however that may be, the young Cornish Baronet appeared in the ranks of the philosophical radicals, and, ere long, by his unquestionable talent, became conspicuous as one of the most successful of the party. It would seem that he was for other reasons an object of considerable curiosity.

"When first he came into notice," humorously writes a weekly contemporary, which, be it observed, has no political sympathy with his political associates, past or present, "Sir W. Molesworth was most remarkable for his mixture of outlandish dandyism and outrageous Radicalism. He was then a senator with astonishing waistcoats and astounding theories. His hat looked like a circle of revolution; his walking-cane had a fantastic individuality; and even his handkerchief seemed full of crotchets. He lisped out revolutionary sentiments with a die-away languor, and talked long about the people, and thought deeply about his tailors. It was impossible to hear him bring forward a motion for abolishing the Constitution of England, and ever to forget him. His foppery was really something wonderful; and in those days we could hardly blame him for professing to believe in impossibilities, since he himself looked like one. From Solon and Igeurgus he used to skip on to Jeremy Bentham and himself; and he was original in his oddity, and singularly queer in the raptures of his egotism. His dress, his appearance, his diction, and his affected tone of manners, were suggestive of a being entirely peculiar, as if a Sir Andrew Aguecheek had been the pupil of the Abbé Sieyès, and started in the nineteenth century as an imitator of Count D'Orsay in a masquerade."

In spite of such eccentricities, Sir W. Molesworth was speedily recognised as a man of mark and likelihood. Doubtless he was, and always will be, too much of a philosopher in his method of thinking and speaking to lead, or rule, or influence the decisions of an assembly, composed of country gentlemen, lawyers, and merchants, met together with practical views, or no views at all, or an eye to their own interest. He is not a debater; and his set speeches, which bear marks of careful preparation, are so like pamphlets as to be more easily read than listened to. However, when reported, as they always are, with peculiar accuracy, and, in one case, it is said without having been delivered, they are found to be replete with information on the subjects to which they relate.

With all his acknowledged ability, his tenacious memory, clear perception, exemplary patience, and indomitable perseverance, Sir W. Molesworth's political course has not run quite smooth. Whether or not he saw the corn-law controversy looming in the future, it appears that, as early as 1837, he held opinions in regard to Free Trade, which were then little in favour either with Whig lords or Tory squires; and, when a dissolution took place, finding that the landlords in the county were opposed to his views, he, no doubt with "many a longing, lingering look behind," left Cornwall, which his grandfather had represented in two Parliaments, and became member for Leeds. The electors of that populous town, in the exercise of their privilege, declined to re-elect him, in 1841, and for a time he was exiled from public life.

Sir W. Molesworth, however, was not the kind of man to be long excluded against his will from the English House of Commons, reformed or unreformed; and, in the autumn of 1845, when a vacancy occurred at Southwark, and the electors were in want of "a discreet burgess," to represent their interests in Parliament, the Cornish baronet and ex-knight of the shire appeared in the field as a candidate for their suffrages. On that occasion he was opposed by Mr. Miall, of the "Nonconformist," (now member for Rochdale), who, on religious grounds, took exception to the Baronet of Pencarrow as the editor of "Hobbes." But Sir William had qualifications, which, in the eyes of even a metropolitan constituency, would have covered worse sins than editing the works of the Philosopher of Malmesbury—"a handle to his name," a rich estate, and property in the borough, on which many valuable houses were built. So he was duly elected; he took his place again on the benches of the House of Commons; he made some able speeches on colonial reform; and, by-the-bye, both spoke and voted against the motion, which Mr. Roebuck, in 1850, brought forward in vindication of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy.

"Politics, like poverty," says Burke, "make us acquainted with strange bed-fellows;" and when a year or two had passed over, and Lord Derby, in deference to a hostile vote of the House of Commons, beat a retreat from office, and the celebrated Coalition Ministry was formed, Sir William Molesworth, in addition to being member for Southwark, found himself a "Right Honourable," Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, a member of the Coalition Cabinet, and colleague not only of Lord Palmerston, but of men with whom he had much more widely differed. His presence in the Cabinet presided over by Lord Aberdeen, was at first hailed by his political friends as a great fact—as "Radicalism in office." So far as voting was concerned, he certainly acted up to his profession of political faith; but Radicals were "somewhat dismayed" when he remained mute on all those subjects, with the exception of the ballot, which had enlisted their sympathies in his public career. At one time he seemed, like Sir J. Graham, to have "taken his stand on progress." On the all-important, all-engrossing subject of the Russian war especially, he was so reserved, that Mr. Roebuck, when lately dividing the Aberdeen Ministry into three separate parties, included him among "the mere herd, who followed where they were led, who, like sheep, went in the track of the animal going before."

At length, the progress of events opened up a new scene. Lord J. Russell resigned the seals of the Colonial Office, and Sir W. Molesworth was sworn in as one of the Queen's principal Secretaries of State. The members of the Administrative Reform Association hastened to express their satisfaction, by passing a resolution to the effect, that Sir W. Molesworth in the Colonial Office is "the right man in the right place;" and few entertain any doubt that he will be successful in applying his knowledge to the administration of those affairs to which he has so long and so diligently devoted his attention.

A new writ having been issued for the borough of Southwark, the election took place on the 27th ult. It was an extraordinary scene. Up to the last moment, it was believed that Sir W. Molesworth would be returned without opposition, but before the proceedings commenced it was announced that two other candidates would present themselves. One of them, was Sir C. Napier. The other was a Mr. Hamilton, an eccentric looking individual, with moustaches, and long red hair combed behind his ears. Neither the famous admiral, nor the red-haired hero, who were proposed and seconded as competitors, had any relish for an expensive electioneering contest, in the face of an impending dissolution of Parliament

and the show of hands being in favour of Sir William Molesworth, he was declared duly elected.

The new Secretary of State repeated without omission or reservation his old confession of faith. He was still, as formerly, he declared, in favour of suffrage extension, vote by ballot, abolition of church rates, and religious equality. In regard to the great question of the day, he said:—

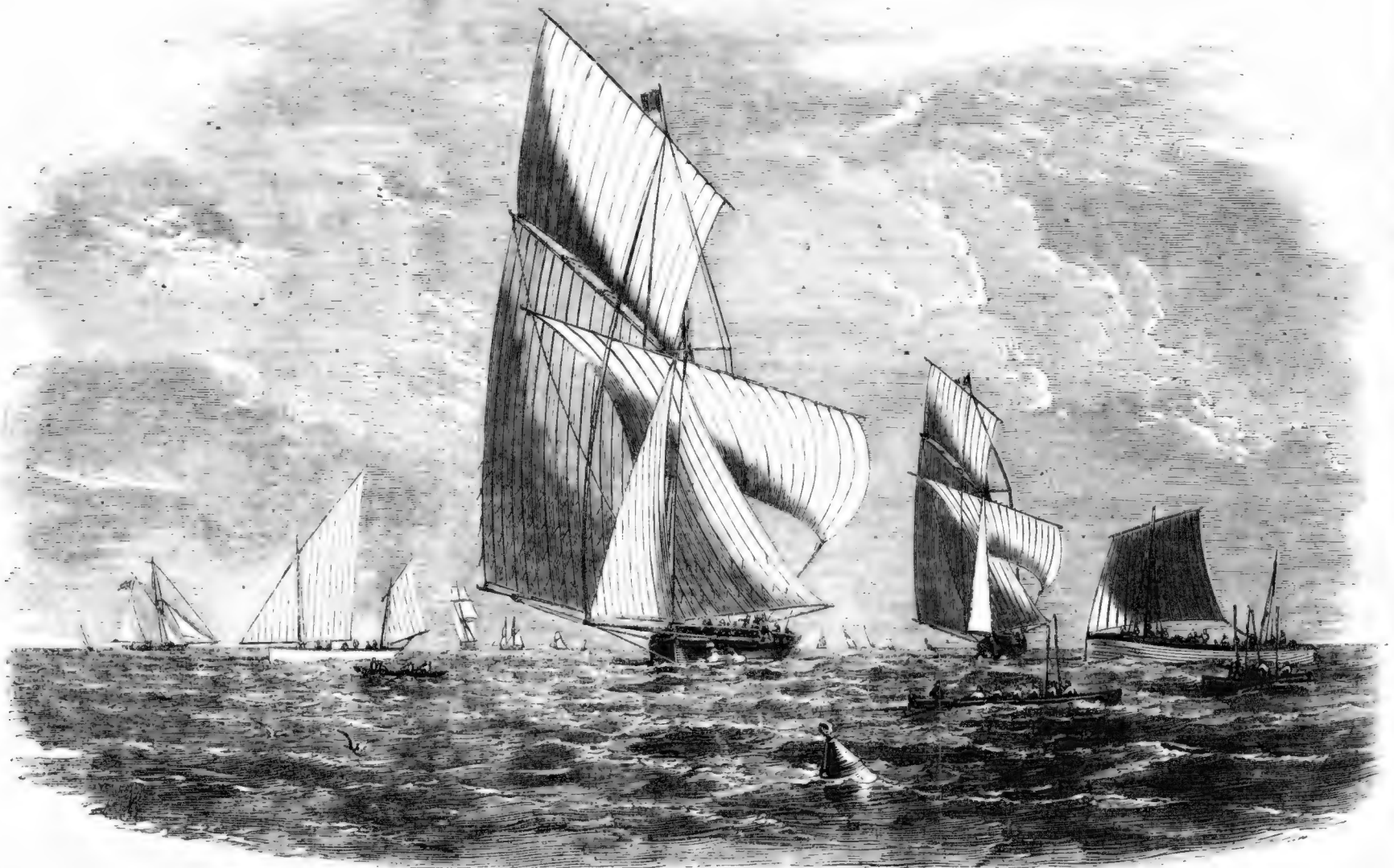
"If unhappily for the honour, for the safety, for the repute of this empire, the war should end in a recreant and dishonourable peace, that peace will never be the work of my noble friend Lord Palmerston, or of his Government, but it will be the act of those factions who clandestinely combined to break our engagement with France on the subject of the Turkish loan;—I mean the Peace Party, the Peelites, the more unscrupulous portion of the Opposition, and some few unreflecting Liberals, who formed an ambuscade last Friday night to defeat the Government. I shudder even now at the thoughts of the success of their nefarious enterprise, which a mere accident defeated. If it had succeeded, Turkey would have lost the loan, which is indispensable for the maintenance of her army, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war—the war would have been stunted and starved, and France would have been justly offended at the fickleness of our conduct, and ceased to have faith in our assurances. These evils, of enormous magnitude, a portion of the Opposition were prepared to encounter, thereby giving the lie to their war-like professions and their pretended zeal for the French alliance, and showing that, for the sake of annoying political antagonists, or of obtaining office, they were ready at any moment to peril the safety of the country and the honour of the Crown. I therefore denounce the conduct of those men, and their want of patriotism, as deserving of the severest censure and condemnation from all persons and all parties who have the interests of their country at heart, and who do not wish that we should stand alone in this mighty struggle without a friend or ally."

It is only just and fair to hear both sides. The rumour of this strong language reached the House of Commons while the measure in question was under discussion, and Mr. Disraeli seized the opportunity of replying to the assault. "Whether we look to the policy of this convention, the manner in which it is carried into effect, or the risks we run if we attempt to modify it, I see so grounds for concluding that if we had prevented this arrangement we should have diminished the degree of vigour with which the war is carried on. That was the principle that animated the absent Secretary of State at the hustings at Southwark. But it is not fair to criticise that brilliant ebullition of a man so suddenly exalted to an unexpected position. We ought to sympathise with him, and rather to congratulate and compliment him. That Right Hon. Gentleman is the editor of the works of one of the greatest English philosophers—I mean the works of Hobbes—and finding himself a metropolitan member and a Secretary of State—and the first metropolitan member who ever was a Secretary of State—I can fancy him breaking out into a panegyric of despotic power (Hear, and laugh), wishing to put down Parliament, and to put down the free expression of opinion among his old colleagues. But this will pass off when the Right Hon. Gentleman becomes more tranquil, when he awakes and finds himself Christopher Sly, and when he slumbers again, upon the Treasury bench. (A laugh). I must say, I think the attempt which has been made to raise a prejudice against the Right Hon. Gentleman is very unhandsome. We ought to show our respect to one of the rank and file who has gained a high position, and we ought to pass over these things lightly when we see a demagogue or a democrat attacking the freedom of Parliament at the

carnival of successful officialism—this Saturnalia of salary. (A laugh). That Right Hon. Gentleman never went to the hustings, that he did not personally attack me. That I do not care about, but I hope the next time he appears there it will be to offer a vindication for a defunct ministry, and prepare his constituents for the programme of a progressive Opposition. (Cheers and laughter)."



SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



LOWESTOFT LATEEN BOAT.

THOUGHT.

WALON.

YARMOUTH LUGGER.

LOWESTOFT REGATTA.—THE FIRST-CLASS CUTTER MATCH

LOWESTOFT MARINE REGATTA.

LOWESTOFT has been very unfortunate in its Regatta this year; the weather was against it, rains descending in heavy showers all the morning, and preventing that influx of visitors which might have been expected. The rain, however, was not the only drawback. The proper number of schooners had not been entered; and the first difficulty to contend with was the proposal of Mr. Bidder, owner of the *Mayfly*, that time should be allowed for tonnage—a proposal strongly opposed by the owner of the *Shark*, Mr. Curling, who had been induced to bring round his vessel to contend for the cup, because it was not intended to grant time to those of smaller tonnage. After a warm discussion, the Committee decided upon altering the rule in favour of the *Mayfly* and smaller schooners, and the *Shark* was immediately withdrawn.

At 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 24, a gun was fired from the *Norice*, the flag-ship of the day, and buntings in a moment fluttered from truck to gibboom and mainboom-end—a double line of flags being also run up at the flag-staff of the Royal Hotel, forming a bright contrast to the leaden clouds, from which the rain was falling heavily. Never did regatta look less cheerful; and, when visitors began to pour in from all parts, the railway alone bringing about five thousand, the *Titania* was the only yacht which had taken up its moorings ready for a start.

The first and principal match of the day was for a handsome silver vase, value one hundred guineas, for schooner yachts belonging to a royal yacht club.

Four yachts had been entered; but the *Titania* sailed away from her station before either of the other schooners had come out of harbour, leaving the vase to be contended for by the following:

Mayfly, 114 tons, Mr. G. P. Bidder; *Georgiana*, 109 tons, Captain Thelluson; *Coquette*, 47 tons, Mr. E. Y. Peele.

About twelve o'clock a gun to prepare was fired, and, a few minutes after, that for the start. The *Coquette* was first to set sail; but, of course, she was soon distanced by her rivals, each nearly three times her tonnage, and, although well handled, was a long way astern at the termination. The *Georgiana* was first to set topsail, and took advantage of her long start, retaining the lead throughout. While the breeze retained its strength, and they had to work to windward, she proved herself much more weatherly than the *Mayfly*, rounding the distance eight minutes before her; but, on the return, when it came to running before the wind, which got lighter, the *Mayfly* gained, rapidly overhauling her antagonist coming in about one minute astern of her, the race ending as follows:—*Georgiana*, 6h. 23m. 37s.; *Mayfly*, 6h. 24m. 58s. Mr. Bidder, immediately on getting ashore, expressed his intention to claim the prize, in consequence of what he considered Capt. Thelluson's error at the start. The *Georgiana* proved herself a fine racing craft, although not, we believe, built for that purpose.

The second match was for a cup value 30 sovereigns, for cutter yachts not exceeding 50 tons. No time for tonnage. The following were entered:—*Thought*, 25 tons, Mr. G. Coope; *Arcton*, 35 tons, Mr. J. Goodson; *Maude*, 25 tons, Capt. Andrews.

The race ended as follows:—

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	3rd Round.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Thought.....	3 13 0	4 29 5	5 17 45
Arcton	3 17 50	4 32 20	5 53 52
Maude	3 29 15	4 49 18	6 24 30

The Yawl Match did not take place, in consequence of short entry. For the third prize, a purse of 20 sovereigns, for cutter-yachts not exceeding 20 tons, half a minute per ton allowed, the following put in an appearance:—*Fairy*, 9 tons, Mr. H. Boyce; *Vampire*, 15 tons, Mr. Wheeler; *Fairy*, 17 tons, Mr. W. H. Lewin; *Waveney*, 15 tons, Mr. T. Lucas; *Chamois*, 9 tons, Hon. C. Duncombe.

1st Round.—*Vampire*, 4h. 52m. 12s.; *Waveney*, 5h. 0m. 10s.; *Chamois*, 5s. 17m. 30s.

Last Round.—*Vampire*, 6h. 35m.

The fourth match was for 21 sovereigns to be rowed in heats by six-oared beach-gigs. First boat, 12l.; second, 5l.; third, 3l.—*Pill Try*, W. Bobbit, Lowestoft; *Teaser*, J. Woodward, Southwold; *Kate*, J. Steel, Lowestoft; *Cricketer*, Southwold.

Teaser won both heats; *Pill Try*, second; *Kate*, third.

The last race of the day was for a purse of 15 sovereigns, to be sailed for by river latteen and cutter boats, half a minute per foot for difference of length. First boat, 10l.; second, 5l.—*Iris*, cutter, 27 feet, Mr. W. Reeve; *Kestrell*, cutter, 28 feet, Mr. W. Butcher; *Alma*, latteen, 16 feet, Mr. C. Francis; *Shannon*, latteen, 16 feet, Mr. J. Howitt.

The match terminated as follows:—

Iris, 5h. 40m. 35s.; *Kestrell*, 5h. 52m. 5s.; *Alma*, 6h. 0m. 25s.

Fortunately, the weather cleared up after 2 o'clock, the after part of the day being delightful. In consequence of Sir Samuel M. Peto's absence, the dinner was put off till Wednesday, which, as it happened, was all that could have been wished for a regatta; and the review of yachts which took place in the afternoon gave pleasure to all who witnessed it.

During the review a committee-meeting took place for the purpose of deciding who was entitled to the 100-guinea vase, but terminated in a most unsatisfactory manner. The committee, however, having at last decided that the vase should be awarded to Captain Thelluson, Sir S. M. Peto presented it to him. The regatta dinner took place at a quarter to seven in the evening.

GOODWOOD RACE PLATE FOR 1855.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.
The subject of this year's Goodwood Cup—modelled by E. Cotterill, and manufactured by R. and S. Garrard—is taken from one of the most romantic scenes in the picturesque annals of Border Warfare. In 1388, the Earl of Douglas, after leading a Scottish army across the river Tweed, penetrated to Newcastle, under the walls of which he had an encounter with that Sir Harry Percy, who is known in history and song, by the surname of "Hotspur." In this conflict, the Scottish Earl managed to make himself master of his fiery foe's spear, to which was attached a scarf; and waved them aloft as trophies of war. Hotspur sternly demanded them back; but Douglas



THE MEYERBEER OVATION AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

defiantly replied, "You may come and take them this night from my tent." The challenge was readily accepted. Douglas retreating northward, pitched his camp at Otterburn; Hotspur, eager for revenge, followed him thither, and a bloody battle was fought by the light of the moon. After many brave deeds of arms had been performed, the Scottish hero was slain in the hour of triumph; and the fiery heir of Northumberland, was led captive away from the lost field; but he survived to have his rebellion against the Fourth Henry, his victory at Homeldon, and his defeat at Shrewsbury, immortalized by Shakespeare.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.

The Chesterfield cup manufactured by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton Street, for this year's Goodwood, is a vase of noble proportions, designed and modelled by H. H. Hunstead.

The subjects selected to decorate it, are "The meeting of Henry the Eighth and Francis the First between Guisnes and Vedres," and "Francis the First victorious in the lists." They combine with Victories, emblematical representations of Peace; and the refined ornament of the period, 1520, while suggesting the most interesting incidents connected with "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," afford ample opportunity for displaying



THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.



THE GOODWOOD CUP.

English skill in that department of art so completely identified with Cellini.

The first medallion of the vase represents the meeting of Henry and Francis. In the midst of the animated and richly-dressed French nobility, and the more sedate English sitting upon their powerful steeds, the chivalrous French monarch bends gracefully forward to welcome his guest. In juxtaposition to the monarchs, my Lord Cardinal Wolsey sits with his shrewd glance fastened upon the countenances of the royal allies.

The second medallion contains "Francis the First victorious in the lists,"—in those lists where the English and French courtiers knew so well how to flatter their respective monarchs. (Henry and Francis, as brothers in arms, held the lists against all comers. They fought five battles each day, and were victorious in all!) A discomfited knight renders his sword to Francis the First, who, raising his vizor with his gauntleted left hand, playfully threatens with his right to chastise the knight for the easy victory.

Upon the neck of the vase, the hawthorn of England and the raspberry emblem of France, treated in a conventional manner, are, by a series of curves, made to intertwine their branches. This arrangement, while serving as a foil for the pure outline of the neck, is symbolical of the alliance of England and France. A hawthorn and raspberry tree were united in the lists ("with their stems and branches lovingly interlaced") with the same intention. Shields, supported by conventionally-treated dolphins and eagles' heads, are placed upon the foot. They contain the cyphers of Henry and Francis. Also upon the moulding of the foot, the lily and rose are united.

The Sphinx.

CHARADE.

CONVEYING A STORY OF THE HEART'S AFFECTIONS, WITH A MYSTERY AND A MORAL.

I've a story, it's a sad one, and no doubt but we shall quarrel,
On the score of the *denouement*, when you've read it to the end;
But (for summer time especially) it points so fine a moral,
That I can't refrain from telling it—so please you all attend.

It is of a wealthy merchant, hard by London he resided,
And he had a lovely daughter, rich in silver and in gold,
With some thousands in perspective in her grandam's will provided,
And her name was Mary Anne—so please to own that you are sold.

(For I know that you expected I should tell you it was Dinah,
And it's no use you're pretending that you didn't), she was young—
She had ruby lips, a slender waist—no eyes could well be finer;
And her curls (when out of paper) to her waistband fairly hung.

She had suitors by the dozen; but the maiden was capricious—
This young gentleman was bandy—that young party had a squint.
One said "hamiable" and "andsome," while a fourth said "weal" and
"wicious,"

And a fifth pronounced the *Racing Times*, a well conducted print.

I should tell you—though a merchant—Mr. Snoxell, the paternal,
Had but mix'd in things commercial in the haberdashery line,
And though sound as any walnut grown about the heart or kernel,
As a cocoa-nut was rough, in what himself would call the "rine."

He was homely; and his friends were of a like unpolish'd metal,
And his daughter, who to boarding-school at Hammersmith had been,
Could not bring her high-train'd feelings down with gentlemen to settle,
Who discoursed about raw cottons, and the price of velvet.

She had studied Byron's Poems (through Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer,
As diluted in his novels) could repeat by heart the whole,
Understanding nearly half of "Locksly Hall," her feelings full were,
Of the "beautiful," the "truthful," the "ideal," and the "soul."

And she pictured to herself a form with long and fringed lashes,
With a face devoid of colour and a brow of sombre cast—
With a bitter smile, a careworn frame (if possible, moustaches)
And was fortunate to meet with such a gentleman at last.

It was at the ball for Poland that is annually acted
In the Hall of London's Guild (old Snoxell half an hour ago
Had been called away on business), he came up with air abstracted,
And requested her to join him on the light fantastic toe.

Though the phrase will not apply, for he was light, but not fantastic,
With a stern, satanic air, he led her through the polka's whirl;
On the ladies' dress materials he was ruthlessly sarcastic,
And he called for lemon ice (the dance concluded) like an earl!

Many sets they danced together—and old Snoxell still was absent:
What the business that could keep him from his anxious daughter so?
Was she weary of her partner? No! Away he'd have his cab sent;
He was wanted at the House—but still he'd bid the tiger go.

Who shall tell the talk that followed, till old Snoxell, somewhat fluster'd
With his business, but in spirits high, his daughter came to find;
And quite pleased with her acquaintance, to partake of beef and mustard
Him invited for the coming Sunday, if he wouldn't mind;

Which he wouldn't—not the slightest; cards were changed—J. Fitz-
Maltravers

Was the stranger's name—with rapture beat the heart of Mary Anne,
In the house at Kew the painters had not finish'd their endeavours,
So a Richmond Star and Garter feed was fix'd on as the plan.

He was punctual to the moment—he had left his cab at Putney,
And had walk'd the rest: he worshipp'd nature—river, plain, and wood.
He pitch'd into ev'ry dish with floods of ketchup, soy, and chutnee,
Which delighted Mary Anne—it prov'd his appetite was good.

There was lobster, there was salmon, there was cucumber, and salad;
There was pork, and beef, and poultry; and he ate almost to burst,
(If you'll pardon the expression in a sentimental ballad);
And, in short, our pale unknown enjoy'd his dinner at *my first*.

II.

But the best of friends must sever, and the hour was getting on,
Yet the cab of Fitz-Maltravers had not come. 'Twas very strange!
"Would he take a lift with them as far as Kew in the phe-ay-ton?"
He would like above all things, if for room they could arrange.

"Hey, no doubt, would meet his fellow; he would trounce the rascal
roundly.

Off they started down the hill; alas! too brief the pleasant ride!
Mr. Snoxell in the front (with Thomas driving) slept quite soundly;
Fitz-Maltravers and his charmer, at the back sat side by side.

They pull'd up at Kew in no time, sweet discourse was cut asunder!
With a sigh fair Mary Anne, descended at her father's gate;
Yet the cab was not forthcoming—sure the scamp had made some blunder,
Or was tipsy. Would Fitz-Maltravers step in a bit and wait,

Leaving Thomas on the watch? "Oh, thanks," Fitz-Maltravers made
answer;

"But Miss Snoxell must be weary," "Not the least," said Mary Anne.
"Nay, it's late—I hear the sound of wheels—yes, 'tis my chestnut prancer;
Don't stand here, I beg, it's raining; *au revoir!*" and off he ran.

Lo! the cab of Fitz-Maltravers was extremely like *my second*.
(Though the maiden stopp'd to see it not—the rain was coming down).
'Twas a two-horsed four-wheel'd carriage; to the driver, quick, he beckoned,
And with twelve more outside passengers rode quietly to town.

III.

"He has told me that he loves me!" Mary Anne exclaimed, undressing;
"But who is he with that noble form, that sad, poetic brow!"

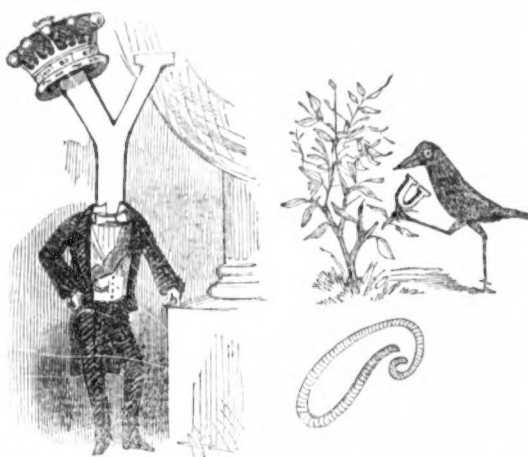
A patrician in disguise—a famous author?" she sat guessing
There for hours, at last, slept, murmuring, "Would I could see him
now!"

Had she seen him at that moment, she had seen a sight of terror,
Fitz-Maltravers on a turn-up bed, with agonising moans,
Writhing, lay within a chamber, with a four-by-two-inch mirror,
And some letters on the mantelpiece addressed to Mr. Jones.

In the corner was a yard stick; from a waistcoat-pocket sticking,
On a chair-back hung, a pair of polished scissors met the eye;
Near the bed (which, by-the-way, was cased in most inferior ticking)
Stood a clothes-horse, full of white cravats, in order placed to dry.

And the sleeper there lay moaning, clammy drops of perspiration
On his forehead stood!—he gave a kick and overturned the horse;
Incoherent words he shouted—was it mental aberration,
Was it anger, was it terror, was it guilt, was it remorse?

He was dreaming. What? Of Mary Anne? 'Tis true her form Elysian
In the grim phantasmagoria was present; but with sole,
And with lobster sauce and cucumber, was mix'd up in the vision.
He had taken too much dinner, and was troubled with *my whole!*



REBUS.

ANSWER TO CHARADE IN NO. 7.

Russell—(Rus(s)ell).

ANSWER TO REBUS IN NO. 7.

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players.
(*Act: the world's a stage; S: A-L-L-T-H-E—men and women;
M-E-R-E-L-Y—players.*)

LAUNCH OF THE MARLBOROUGH.

THE ceremony of launching this screw-steam ship, 131 guns, took place at Portsmouth, on Tuesday last. Although the weather was unpropitious, yet from the expected visit of her Majesty, thousands bade defiance to the torments that fell; and at an early hour many elegantly-dressed ladies were seen wending their way through mud and dirt to obtain a place from which the launch could be viewed. Shortly before twelve, the *Fairy*, tender, steered alongside the north wall of the dockyard, on the port side of the *Marlborough's* building shed. In a few moments her Majesty, leaning on the arm of her Royal consort, landed at the covered way leading to the box appropriated to her. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Royal and the elder branches of the Royal family.

Shortly after her arrival, her Majesty walked from the stern to the stem of the ship, and ascended the steps of the box immediately in front. The bottle, which was slung horizontally from a couple of lanyards made of tricolour twisted cord, was then energetically thrown by her Majesty, and the vessel received the name of *Marlborough*. The band struck up, and the Queen retired to await the launching of the vessel.

The signal was given, and the ship glided to the length of her own shed; but it was perceptible to those who understood the matter that as she did not gain velocity in her descent she would soon be brought up, which was the case, and immediately opposite the Queen's box.

The most intense excitement ensued. Messages were instantly sent for a couple of steam tugs to make fast to her quarter, but all was of no avail. In the interim the Queen got into the Royal carriage and proceeded to the Admiralty House. After remaining more than an hour, her Majesty embarked on board the *Fairy*, which steamed out of the harbour, the Queen being saluted by the ships and batteries. The *Marlborough* was there shored up and secured until the rise of the midnight tide, when, after immense efforts, she was safely launched.

WEEKLY OBITUARY.

ANTRIM, EARL OF.—Hugh Seymour McDonnell, 7th Earl of Antrim and Viscount Dunluce in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 18th ult., at his residence, Glenam Castle, in the county of Antrim. His Lordship was in the 63rd year of his age at the time of his decease, having been born in the year 1812. He succeeded to the title on the death of his mother, the late Countess of Antrim, in 1835, and married in the following year Lady Laura Parker, daughter of the 5th Earl of Macclesfield, and sister of the present Peer. He had always been of a sickly constitution, and met with a severe accident a year or two since, from the effects of which he never wholly recovered; his system accordingly gave way under a severe cold caught recently. His Lordship never took any active part in politics, but his family connections bound him to the Orange or Tory party. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Antrim, in which he was widely and deservedly respected. The only issue of his Lordship's marriage being a daughter, he is succeeded in his title and a large portion of the family estates by his brother, Mark Kerr, Commander R.N., now 8th Earl of Antrim. The present Peer was born in 1814, and married, in 1849, Jane Emma Harriet, daughter of the late Major McCann, of Carriff, in the county of Armagh, by whom he has an only son, William Rendal, now Viscount Dunluce, born in 1851; and two of his Lordship's sisters are married to Sir George Osborn, Bart., and the 6th Earl of Abingdon.

ARUNDEL AND SURREY, EARL OF.—On the 25th ult., died at Donnington Park, near Newbury, Edward, second son of the Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, and grandson of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, in the second year of his age. His death was occasioned by an attack upon the chest, following upon the measles, which he had recently had severely. Lady Arundel and Surrey is the second daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B.

FITZCLARENCE, LIEUT. THE HON. EDWARD.—This promising young officer died on the 25th ult., in the English Hospital at Constantinople, from the effects of wounds received in the assault upon the fortress of Sebastopol, on the 18th of that month. His wounds were so severe, that it was found necessary to amputate both the right and left legs, and he appeared to be progressing favourably until the day before his decease. He was Lieut. in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, of which the gallant Sir George Brown is Colonel; and gained his Lieutenancy in January last, having been gazetted Ensign in 1851. At the time of his death he was only 18 years of age, being the fourth and youngest son of the late Earl of Munster (son of King William IV., by Mrs. Jordan), and brother of the present Earl; his mother was a daughter of the late Earl of Egremont.

LISTER-KAYE, THE HON. MRS.—This lady, who was the fourth daughter of the first Baroness Talbot de Malahide, died on the 26th ult., rather suddenly, at an advanced age, while on a visit to her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Fitz-Gerald, at her country seat, in Berkshire. She was twice married; first to Captain George Mellifont, of the 4th Dragoons; and secondly, to the late Mr. Ellis Carlisle Lister, many years M.P. for Bradford, who assumed the additional name of Kaye, in 1843, on inheriting the noble estates of Manningham and Farfield, in Yorkshire; but she leaves no issue by either marriage. She was aunt to the present, and sister to the two last, Lords Talbot de Malahide, as well as of Lady Airey, Lady Young, Admiral Sir John Talbot, and the Countess Frances Talbot, of the Austrian Empire.

Literature.

Maud, and Other Poems. By ALFRED TENNYSON, D.C.L., Poet Laureate, Moxon.

AFTER a quarter of a century's writing, Tennyson begins to be "popular." His "Poems" have gone through ten editions; "In Memoriam," through six; and the volume before us has been looked for with an expectancy almost similar to that which, in the early part of this century, waited on the creations of Scott and Byron. We say "almost similar"—but in degree it falls far short of that general and passionate eagerness, yet. The public is less fond of poetry; Tennyson's rise into fame has been slow. Nay, there are so-called "poets" who are better known and more read! We believe Tupper is in that category,—not to mention your "Wait a little longer" class. But Catnach's ballads sell more than Coleridge; and there are a hundred thousand organ-men to one Paganini, in all ages. It is a good thing for this high poet, that his fame has been slow of growth, and it will last all the longer for it.

The truth is, that Tennyson is a poet of so delicate, refined, and lofty an order, that, in the nature of things, his popularity could only be a very gradual matter. He had his public to educate, like Milton, Wordsworth, or Keats. He had to spread his influence through circle after circle of the cultivated, the thoughtful, and the reflecting classes. This is the way in which great and solid reputations are made. Some great men, indeed, have been immediately popular. But, when we look at these cases, we shall find that the popularity was gained by some element, not necessarily the highest element, in these men. For instance, a man may take pleasure in Shakespeare, and openly claim to appreciate him,—while, in reality, it is but a part of Shakespeare—the humour, the story, the shrewdness, for instance—which is his attraction; and he is all the time as much a stranger to the deep qualities lying far down in the mysterious Hamlet, as he is to the mysteries of Eleusis. He likes Shakespeare for what Shakespeare has in common with Theodore Hook. In our own time, it is notorious that the very best poems of Thomas Hood attracted little or no attention, at first. It is the old story. A century or so since, Gray published his "Elegy," and the leading review of the time said, "The merit of this little piece amply compensates for its brevity." Byron was, no doubt, as popular as ever a great man can be; but the *Edinburgh Review*, even when making the *amende* for their foolish and insolent attack on the "Hours of Idleness," observed of "Childe Harold," that it was a work "of considerable power."

But, besides, that Tennyson could not be suddenly popular from his very nature—he began his poetic career in an unlucky time. It was a period of reaction. Everybody was sated with the noble poetry of thirty years. There was an ebb again of poetic feeling in the public mind. Byron, Shelley, Keats, were dead. Wordsworth, Moore, Campbell, had done their best things. A prosaic political excitement was in full fervour. The utilitarians were in the height of their power. These were circumstances unfavourable to any poet, but especially to one so essentially a poet, that there is no man of equal rank, from whose pages you could lop away less foreign matter—less that is merely wit, or sense, or fun, as distinct from what is purely poetic. This is a notable characteristic of Tennyson. He is not a reasoner or story-teller in rhyme. His thought and his music are inseparable. Nothing that he says in verse could be as well said in prose.

It is a quality harmonious with this, that he is pre-eminently condensed in thought, and subtly perfect in expression. Even Byron spins out his fine thread of thought to thinness and looseness, or carelessly lays on his colours till the effect is vague and weak. But Tennyson's words fit into their places like individual soldiers in a regimental line—move one, and you have a gap. He winnows his language, till only poetry remains. And this, again, is characteristic of his age and position. When Scott and Byron began, there was absolutely no popular poetry in common use. They awoke the public heart to it, and were cheered on, and passionately welcomed, let them sing how they pleased. Tennyson having a small audience, had to fall back on himself; and falling on a period, with a new poetic literature just new and complete, he necessarily became more refined, careful, and fastidious than his immediate predecessors. He was to the Byronic men what Gray was to the Elizabethan men, though superior in natural poetic genius to Gray. He retained the heart, and perfected the expression. He founded a classical school in the bosom of romanticism.

It is, however, premature to talk of his historic position. If we look at him, *per se*, we may well ask what poetic quality he does not possess? A most rich and delicate imagination, expressing itself naturally in very various music, clothing all the feelings of the heart in shapes such as the most different senses suggest to an eye that loves all beauty,—this is his main gift. His sensibility to everything without, is tremulously quick and tender; his faculty of reproducing impressions—with his own colouring on them—of the first order. His nature is lyrical and choral; his poetry, the expression of the individual.

"Maud," we think, will not alter the complexion of his reputation. It contains all his usual beauties in full flower. It is rich in metrical grace. We may remark on its containing, more distinctly than his former works, direct allusions to the social phenomena of the day. It is, in parts, quite "political." Dullards used to object that he was not the "poet of the age," because he did not sufficiently meet its questions. But the poet of the age is something deeper than a politician; Shakespeare was not the less the poet of his age because he wrote nothing about the "43rd of Elizabeth," which established the Poor Laws; nor is Squally more the poet of *this* age because he makes rhymes about its common wants.

We begin our extracts by giving a specimen of this "political" matter. The hero of the story of "Maud"—(a love-story, told by a kind of inspired misanthrope with a good heart, and a rich but rather morbid fancy, injured by sorrow)—is expressing himself on this enlightened epoch of ours:—

"Why do they prate of the blessings of Peace? we have made them a curse,
Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that is not its own;
And lust of gain, in the spirit of Cain, is it better or worse
Than the heart of the citizen hissing in war on his own hearthstone?"

"But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind,
When who but a fool would have faith in the tradesman's ware or his word?
Is it peace or war? Civil war, as I think, and that of a kind
The viler, as underhand, not openly bearing the sword."

"Sooner or later I too may passively take the print
Of the golden age—why not? I have neither hope nor trust;
May make my heart as a millstone, set my face as a flint,
Chant and be cheated, and die: who knows? we are ashes and dust."

"Peace sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by,
When the poor are hovell'd and hustled together, each sex, like swine,
When only the ledger lives; and when only not all men lie;
Peace in her vineyard—yes!—but a company forges the wine."

"And the vitriol madness flushes up in the ruffian's head,
Till the filthy by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife,
While chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread,
AND THE SPIRIT OF MURDER WORKS IN THE VERY MEANS OF LIFE."

He naturally looks to the war to break up our moral stagnation, and purify the air. Hence, his contempt for a kind of animal on which contempt is well bestowed:—

"Last week came one to the county town,
To preach our poor little army down,
And play the game of the despot kings,
THO' THE STATE HAS DONE IT, AND THENCE AS WELL:
This broad-brim'd hawk of holy things,
Whose ear is stuff with his cotton, and rings
Even in dreams to the chink of his pence,
This huckster put down war! can he tell
Whether war be a cause or a consequence?
Put down the passions that make earth Hell!
Down with ambition, avarice, pride,
Jealousy, down! cut off from the mind
The bitter springs of anger and fear;
Down too, at your own fireside,
With the evil tongue and the evil ear,
For each is at war with mankind."

"Ah God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone
For ever and ever by,
One still strong man in a blatant land,
Whatever they call him, what care I,
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one
Who can rule and dare not lie.

The line in capitals is a good poetic note on the report of the Sebastopol Committee.

But these are not the passages, after all, in which the rich Tennysonian genius is most delightfully shown. Long after the "broad-brimmed hawkers" have departed to oblivion, and black night closed on the memories of some of the noisy notabilities of the day, the world will turn to this volume with pleasure: they will find nothing more charming of its kind than a poem from which we shall now quote some stanzas. We premise that there has been a great ball at the country house which boasts the fair Maud. Her lover has not been invited; but Maud has promised to come to him in the garden, at daylight, that he may see her in all her splendour among the summer flowers. The situation is beautiful. The song, in which it is brought before us, is exquisitely sweet and stirring—ringing of joy and love. Let the reader judge:—

"All night have the roses heard
The flute, violin, bassoon;
All night has the casement jessamine stirred
To the dancers dancing in tune;
Till a silence fell with the waking bird,
And a hush with the setting moon.
"I said to the lily, 'There is but one
With whom she has heart to be gay;
When will the dancers leave her alone?
She is weary of dance and play.'
Now half to the setting moon are gone,
And half to the rising day;
Low on the sand and loud on the stone
The last wheel echoes away.

"The slender acacia would not shake
One long milk-bloom on the tree;
The white lake-blossom fell into the lake,
As the pimpernel dozed on the lea;
But the rose was awake all night for your sake,
Knowing your promise to me;
The lilies and roses were all awake,
They sigh'd for the dawn and fair.

"Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls,
Come hither, the dances are done,
In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls,
Queen lily and rose in one;
Shine out, little head, sunning over with curls,
To the flowers, and be their sun.

"There has fallen a splendid tear
From the passion-flower at the gate,
She is coming, my dove, my dear;
She is coming, my life, my fate;
The red rose cries, 'She is near, she is near;
And the white rose weeps, 'She is late';
The larkspur listens, 'I hear, I hear';
And the lily whispers, 'I wait.'

"She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a tread,
My heart would hear her and beat,
Were it earth in an earthly bed;
My dust would hear her and beat,
Had I lain for a century dead;
Would start and tremble under her feet,
And blossom in purple and red."

For exquisite prettiness—the playfulness of poetic compliment—what says the reader to the following?—

"I kiss'd her slender hand,
She took the kiss sedately;
Maud is not seventeen,
But she is tall and stately.

"I to cry out on pride
Who have won her favour!
O Maud were sure of heaven
If lowliness could save her.

"I know the way she went
Home with her maiden pose,
For her feet have touch'd the meadows,
And left the daisies rose."

The "other poems" are a new edition of the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," the "Brook," a most charming Idyll; the "Daisy," a reminiscence of Italy; a beautiful little poem, addressed to Maurice; the "Charge of the Light Brigade;" and one or two things of less importance. We consider the volume entirely worthy of the poet's high name, and that it indicates the complete maturity of his powers. In the "Daisy," the nicety of light, warm description—embodied in a gay music, worthy of a happy tour—is so managed, that the exact impression of the sentiment is marked on the language. Here are four stanzas; and how much they tell!—

"Nor knew we well what pleased us most,
Not the elipt palm of which they boast;
But distant colour, happy haunt,
A moulder'd citadel on the coast.

"Or tower, or high-hill convent, seen
A light amid its olives green;
Or olive-hoary cape in ocean;
Or rosy blossom in hot ravine.

"Where clematis flush'd the bed
Of silent torrents, gravel-spread;
And, crossing, off we saw the glister
Of ice, far off on a mountain head.

"We lov'd that hall, tho' white and cold,
Those niched shapes of noble mould,
A princely people's awful princes,
The grave, severe Genovese of old."

We trust, for the sake of our national culture, that this volume will find its way to many to whom hitherto Tennyson has only been a name.

Assize Intelligence.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

PRICE V. SMITH.—A case, interesting from the persons concerned, was tried last week at Cardiff, before Lord Chief Justice Campbell. The plaintiff was Dr. Price, an eccentric Welsh character, who, besides practising as a surgeon at Eglwysilan, occupies a small farm.

The action was brought to recover damages for 137 goats and kids worried and killed by the dogs of the defendant.

Dr. Price, on appearing in court, presented a singular spectacle. His iron-gray locks and tresses fell on his shoulders, down almost to the waist, and his silver beard, flowed on his breast, over a turned down collar of beautifully fine and white linen. His jerkin, or jacket, was of Lincoln green, turned up with scarlet, the yellow buttons each bearing a different form of dog. The wrists of the jacket were scalloped—alternate green and scarlet, with yellow buttons, and the wristbands of his shirt were also scalloped. His scarlet waistcoat was similarly scalloped. The sharp, keen, eagle eyes of the Doctor, his Welsh idiom, and general appearance, were subjects of close attention by all in Court, and two or three of the learned counsel were observed sketching his likeness. It seems he entertains an idea that the ancient jerkin and dress, and the style of the olden time, are most becoming in a descendant of the Cymri. In this strange costume he stood at the barristers' table, with the white skulls and huge horns of three of his Welsh mountain goats, and the shaggy and long black-haired skin of another, lying on the table before him. On being called and directed to kiss the book, Dr. Price examined the pages, and at length, coming to some pictures, exclaimed, "My Lord I do not like these things."

Lord Campbell requested him to take the oath in the manner which he considered most binding on his conscience. Another Testament was thereupon handed to plaintiff, who, having satisfied himself by an examination of its contents, kissed the book, and proceeded with his evidence; the substance of which was, that his farm adjoined that of the defendant; that his flock of goats, which he kept from a preference of their cheese to that made from the milk of cows,

did certainly stray from the crag on his farm to the lands of the defendant, who, with his son, frequently set his three sheep-dogs and his mastiff upon the goats, worrying them to death; that he, the plaintiff, had frequently remonstrated with the defendant, who, notwithstanding, still continued to set his dogs on the goats; and that from June, 1852, to December, 1854, 28 goats and several batches of kids were killed, the value of which plaintiff set down at £250 12s. 6d. Plaintiff caused considerable amusement by his description of his "beautiful" goats, the names of which, titles derived from Welsh history, &c.—were most difficult to pronounce, and were perfectly unpronounceable. He appeared to have kept a minute account of every transaction in connection with the worrying and killing of the goats by the dogs of the defendants; and extracts from his entries were, by permission of the Judge, read by the plaintiff in support of his case. He admitted that he had once been tried for perjury, but acquitted.

The next witness called was the plaintiff's daughter, who excited nearly as much interest as her father had done. She was about 12 years of age. A large bromine hair brush almost hid her very intellectual countenance, and her shoulders were covered by a peculiarly cut and scalloped white fur tippet.

The court interpreter having been sworn to render her evidence into English, she said she did not go to church nor chapel, but she had been taught religion.

Dr. Price interposed warmly with the information, that she had been brought up in the Christian religion, and was a first-rate Christian. She would make a splendid Christian. (Laughter.)

Her name she stated was Gwenhloel Haryllhes Morganwg—the literal interpretation of which is "The Countess of Glamorgan."

She corroborated her father as to the injury done to the other goats.

Other witnesses gave similar evidence.

For the defence it was set up that the defendant had not set his dogs upon the plaintiff's goats, and that the goats had died of the mortality at that time common on the Welsh mountains among the herds.

The jury, after being locked up half an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £15.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Beneditto Spinola, otherwise the Marquis Spinola, son of the ex-minister of Piedmont, was brought up a second time at Marlborough Street, on the charge of stealing about £700 in notes and gold.

Ermenegildo Girentini said he was a timber merchant. He first met Spinola at Florence; and, coming with him to London in July last, put up at the Sabotiere Hotel. He had 20,000*l.* in gold with him, and gave Spinola 15,000*l.* to get changed into English money, as Spinola spoke the English language, and knew the English money better than he did. Spinola returned as he was waiting outside, and told him that he had left the money with the money-brokers because they had not sufficient bank-notes at hand. About three hours afterwards, he brought him a parcel sealed up, and told him it was the change for the franc pieces. He was about to open the parcel, when Spinola exclaimed, "Do you not trust me?" He then put the parcel, without looking into it, into a bag.

The same evening or the next, they went together to Brighton, and at Silvan's he cleared the remaining 5,000 francs, and put the money in the bag in which he had previously deposited the parcel. They returned to London on the 22nd, and went again to the Sabotiere, occupying the same room. On the evening of the 22nd, they went to the Argyll Casino, in Windmill Street. Before going out, he put the bag containing his money between the mattress and the pillow of the bed. After remaining at the Casino about 10 minutes, Spinola made an excuse to leave him for a few minutes, and did not return; and he went back to the hotel about 9 o'clock. Spinola was not at the hotel, and a letter in Italian was on the table addressed to him. The contents were that he would miss some money. He then looked for the bag, and found it cut in two. He missed from it bank-notes and other money to the amount of £30, besides the parcel which was presumed to contain the change for the 15,000 francs. A small amount of money was left in the bag.

A police-constable said he took Spinola into custody just as he was getting out of a cab at Panton's Hotel, telling him he was charged with stealing £700 in notes and gold. On the way to the station-house, Spinola gave him six 15 notes, one £20 note, and 13 sovereigns, saying in broken English, "That is the money; I took it." At the station he was searched, and on him were found a massive gold guard and a gold watch, bought with some of the money, and a ring, which had likewise been purchased.

A police-constable produced a bag which still contained £80, part of the money not taken away.

Spinola reserved his defence, and was fully committed.

Gustavus Ludwiger, a tall, fine-looking German, was charged, at Southwark, with being a deserter from the Foreign Legion, now training at Storncliffe, near Dover.

A Constable said the prisoner gave himself up to him on the previous evening, as a deserter from the Foreign Legion.

The Magistrate committed him to goal, and directed a certificate to be forwarded to the War Office. It appeared that the prisoner had been entirely desert by a German Jew, suspected to be in the pay of Russia, and who is now in custody at Dover.

On Wednesday, 1st inst., Messrs. Paul, Strahan, and Bates were brought up for further examination at the Bow Street Police Court, which was crowded to excess. The counsel for the prosecution stated that he found it necessary to ask for more time to complete his investigation, and that he had traced several of the bonds, which formed the subject of inquiry. After examining several witnesses in reference to Dutch bonds, he applied for the remand. Eventually the magistrate agreed to take the personal recognisances of the prisoners in £6,000 each, besides two sureties of £3,000 each, with the usual twenty-four hours' notice; and the prisoners were remanded.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE.—Saturday last being the day appointed for the election of a Burgess for the metropolitan borough of Marylebone, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., who had accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, a large number of electors filled the hustings, as well as several hundreds who assembled in front of the hustings in Portland Place, to carry out that object. No other candidate being proposed, the Right Hon. Harcourt was declared to be duly elected.

Sir B. Hall's new appointment as First Commissioner of Works does not involve a seat in the Cabinet.

SOUTHWARK.—Friday, 27th ult., was the day appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Sir W. Molesworth's acceptance of the Colonial Secretaryship. Three candidates were nominated; namely, Sir W. Molesworth, Sir C. Napier, and Mr. John Hamilton. Each of them having addressed the electors, a show of hands was taken, when Sir W. Molesworth was declared duly elected.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH the money purchases of stock this week have been by no means extensive, there has been considerable firmness in the Consol market, and prices generally continue to be well supported. The leading quotations have been as follow:—Three per Cent Consols, 90½ to 91¼; Ditto, account, 90½ to 91; Three per Cent Reduced, 91½; New Three per Cent, 92½; Long Annuities, 1885, 16½; India Bonds, 30s to 32s; Exchequer Bills, 19s to 24s prem. Omnium, 4½; Exchequer Bonds, 100½ to 101.

As we have anticipated, the whole of the French loan of £30,000,000 has been subscribed for in France. The total amount of subscriptions has been nearly £150,000,000; consequently, all the heavy amounts will be subject to a considerable reduction, and many parties will be wholly excluded from participating in the loan; and we apprehend that the amount subscribed here will be returned. There have been numerous transactions in the Scrip at 2 per cent prem. Subscription lists for the new Turkish loan will shortly be opened.

We continue to receive large supplies of bullion. Since we last wrote, nearly £800,000 has been reported from various quarters, and the demand for gold on continental account has not increased. Several large shipments of specie have been made to the Crimea.

The discount market—arising from the steady decrease in the supply of gold in the Bank of England—has become firm, and it is difficult to obtain discounts upon even the best bills, short dated, under 3½ per cent.

Most foreign bonds have sold steadily, and prices have continued firm. The Peruvian Minister has given notice that the sinking fund will be increased one-half per cent. Austrian Five per Cent have marked 83; Brazilian New Five per Cent 102; Mexican Three per Cent 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 81; ditto Three per Cent, 57½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 87; Spanish New Deferred, 18½; Spanish Passive, 4; Turkish Six per Cent, 90½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 61½; Dutch Four per Cent, 99½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 89½; Spanish Three per Cent, 87½.

The Board of Trade returns of the export trade of the country are, on the whole, satisfactory. The following are the declared values of our shipments to the 30th of June:—

	For the month.	For six months.
1855	£7,175,365	£38,177,318
1854	7,707,611	43,433,003
1853	6,772,733	41,866,557

The principal decrease in the exports is to Australia and the United States. To some other quarters there is a steady increase over last year.

Joint-stock bank shares have been very firm. Australasia have realised 87½; City, 58½; London, 34½; London Chartered of Australia, 20; London and Westminster, 47 ex div.; Union of Australia, 70½ ex div.; ditto New, 7½ ex div.; Union of London, 28½.

Miscellaneous securities have continued steady. Canada Bonds, 126; Crystal Palace, 3; East and West India Dock, 117½; Electric Telegraph, 18; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 19½; Mexican and South American, 6½; Royal Mail Steam, 75½.

We have had very little doing in railway shares, the prices of which have ruled somewhat easier. The total "calls" for the present month are only £338,101. The total called during the first eight months of the year amounts to £9,858,515, against £9,577,898 in the corresponding period of 1854. Caledonian, 62½; Great Northern, 90; Great Western, 60½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 80½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and North Western, 98½; London and South Western, 80½; Midland, 69½; North British, 30; North Eastern—Berwick, 72½; North Staffordshire, 11; South Devon, 13½.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, the receipts of English wheat, coast-wise and by land carriage, have been on a very limited scale. Although the show of samples of both red and white has been trifling, the demand has ruled heavy, and, in some instances, 1s. per quarter less money has been accepted by the factors without effecting clearances. The imports of foreign wheat have been moderately good, and the transactions have been wholly confined to retail parcels, on former terms. Floating cargoes have been offering at rather less money. The supply of foreign barley having been rather extensive, the sale for most kinds has ruled heavy, at 1s. per quarter less money. Malt has continued dull, but no actual decline has taken place in prices. The oat trade has been heavy, at from 6d. to 1s. per quarter beneath last week's quotations. In beans and peas, very few transactions have been reported. Flour has sold heavily, and country marks have had a downward tendency.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Essex and Kent White Wheat, 75s. to 85s.; ditto, Red, 68s. to 77s.; Malting Barley, 32s. to 35s.; Distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; Grinding ditto, 30s. to 33s.; Malt, 66s. to 72s.; Rye, 48s. to 43s.; Feed Oats, 25s. to 27s.; Potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Tack Beans, 39s. to 43s.; Pigeon, 42s. to 48s.; White Peas, 42s. to 47s.; Maple, 40s. to 42s.; Gray, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; Town-made Flour, 65s. to 70s.; Town Households, 64s. to 65s.; Country, 57s. to 60s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 52s. to 56s. per 280 lbs.

CATTLE.—The supply of beasts having been very limited, the demand for all kinds has ruled brisk, at an advance of 2d. per 8 lbs. Prime sheep and lambs have sold steadily at full prices, owing to their scarcity; but other kinds have moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Calves and pig have been in moderate request, at full prices. Beef from 1s. 4s. to 1s. 10s.; Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; Pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies have been limited, and the general demand is steady at very high rates. Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 1s. 10d.; Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; Veal, 1s. to 4s. 10d.; Pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

TEA.—Large public sales have been held this week, and they have gone off heavily, on rather easier terms. Privately, the demand is heavy, and common sound congou is freely offered at 8½d. per lb. The deliveries in London last week were over 1,600,000 lbs.

SUGAR.—Our market continues to be well supplied, yet the demand for all raw qualities is very firm, and prices are the turn in favour of sellers. Floating cargoes of foreign have sold to a fair extent, at very full quotations. Refined grades are steady, at from 47s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt. The deliveries continue large.

MOULASSES.—There is a good inquiry for this article, at from 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cwt. The supply on offer is but moderate.

COFFEE.—As the stock of Ceylon Coffee is greatly reduced—it being only 33,000 bags, against 62,200 ditto in 1854—our market is becoming very firm, and it is difficult to purchase good ordinary native under 49s. per cwt.

COCA.—There is a fair sale for all kinds, the prices of which are very firm. Red Trinidad, 41s. to 47s.; Granada, 35s. to 42s. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—We continue to have a firm sale for foreign Butter, on rather higher terms. Irish qualities move off freely, and prime parcels are rather dearer. English Butter is steady, at extreme rates. The Bacon market is rather active, at a further improvement of 1s. per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear as last week.

WOOL.—Over 50,000 bales of Colonial Wool have now passed the public sales. The biddings are still active, at extreme quotations. English Wools have become rather heavy.

COTTON.—There is scarcely any demand, and a fall of 3d. per lb. has taken place. Surat, 3½d. to 5½d.; Bengal, 3½d. to 4d.; Madras, 3½d. to 5d. per lb.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic Hemp moves off freely, and the quotations are well supported. Petersburg clean, 14½, 10s. to 14½ per ton. Most East India qualities command rather more attention. The Flax market is firm, at last week's currency.

IRON.—Scotch pig iron has changed hands to a fair extent, at 73s. 6d. to 74s. All manufactured parcels are steady, and quite as dear as last week. Spelter moves off slowly, at 223 per ton on the spot. There is a good business doing in Tin, as follows:—Rangoon, 122s. to 123s.; Straits, 120s. to 121s.; British, 121s. to 122s.; Refined, 124s. 6d. to 125s. Tin plates are active. 1 c. Coke, 27s. 6d.; 1x. ditto, 35s. to 36s. 6d.; 1 c. Charcoal, 33s. to 33s. 6d.; 1x. ditto, 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per box. Lead moves off freely, at 222 to 223 for British pig, 221 to 221 10s. for Spanish, and 223 10s. to 224 for sheet. British Zinc is steady, at 42s. 10s. to 429 per ton.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly sales have gone off at an advance of 1d. per lb. Firsts realised 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d.; seconds, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; thirds, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; fourths, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

SPIRITS.—There has been less doing in Rum, the prices of which are rather easier. Proof Lowlands, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d.; East India, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3½d. per gallon. All kinds of Brandy are in good request, and rather dearer. Sales of Cognac, best Brandy of 1851, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d.; 1850 ditto 10s. 7d. to 10s. 9d.; 10c. 10s. 10d. to 11s. 4d. per gallon. Geneva is selling at 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. Malt Spirit, 10s. 10d. per gallon.

HOPS.—Our market is very dull, at barely stationary prices. The Duty is called £200,000 to £270,000, and the plantation accounts are unusually favourable. About 300 bales of Foreign Hops have come in, chiefly from New York. Mid and East Kent pockets, £13 to £17; Wild of Kent, £10 to £12 12s.; Sussex, £10 to £11 5s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—The supplies are good. English move off freely, at from 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

COALS.—Bell, 21s.; Haswell, 22s. 6d.; Lambton, 22s. 3d.; Plummer, 21s.; Russell's Helton, 22s. 3d.; Stewart's, 22s. 6d.; Canadoc, 21s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 22s. 2s. per ton.

OILS.—Lanseed Oil is in fair request at 43s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Other oils command full prices. In Turpentine very little is doing at 30s. to 31s. 6d. for spirits, and 8s. per cwt. for rough.

TALLOW.—Prices have advanced 2s. per cwt., with an improved demand. P. Y. C. on the spot, 55s. 6d. to 56s. per cwt. Town Tallow is 54s. per cwt. nett cash; rough fat, 3s. per 8 lbs. The stock of Tallow is now 44,827 casks, against 33,618 ditto in 1854, and 18,672 in 1853.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

BANKRUPTS.—ARTHUR FERDINAND DE NEUMANN, Gloucester Street, Pimlico, merchant—ALFRED GIBSON, Great St. Helen's, City, ship and insurance broker—THOMAS NASH, Stourbridge, Worcesterhire, builder—ROBERT BROWN, Lane Street, City, ship and insurance broker—JOHN WESTON, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, tailor and woollen draper—JOHN JONES, Tottenham Court Road, earthenware dealer—THOMAS REED, Mile End New Town, slat and bent timber manufacturer—STEPHEN EDWARD SHERWOOD, Sellinger, near Canterbury, tailor—PHILIP WESSON, Loughborough, Leicestershire, bleacher—ANTHONY BIRCH, Birmingham, grocer—JENNIE BROWNE, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street, Middlesex, wine merchant—PHILIP JONES, Manchester, machine maker—JOSEPH SKINNER, Bouvierie Street, Fleet Street, carpenter—ANDREW HALL, Manchester, garden net and Berlin canvas manufacturer—JAMES BEARDSMORE and THOMAS JAMES BEARDSMORE, Stafford, millers—GEORGE GOODFELLOW, Rowell, Northamptonshire, shoe manufacturer—GEORGE WELSH HUNTER, Liverpool, ironmonger—WILLIAM WATKIN FORD, of Sydney Cottage, Horsely, and Howard Buildings, Brick Lane, Old Street, St. Luke's, Middlesex brush manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JAMES SCOTT, Edinburgh, furnishing ironmonger—GEORGE GORRIE, Glasgow, slater—ANTHONY ENGLIS, Partick, road contractor—JAMES FORBES and COMPANY, Kirkcaldy, merchants.

TUESDAY, JULY 31.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS ENGLE, Skinner Place, Size Lane, merchant—HENRY ELLIS SKINNER, Tiverton, Devonshire, saddler and harness maker—HENRY TOPPER, Manchester, provision dealer—JOSIAH JAMES BUIERLEY and ROBERT ARROWSMITH the younger, Manchester, silk and cotton manufacturers—GEORGE HOPPER, Arbour Square, Commercial Road East, ship owner—WILLIAM GEORGE BROWN, Brook Street, Dartford, Kent, clothier and outfitter—JAMES HENRY MILLS, West Brook Place, Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, snuff merchant—PETER JAMESON, Staley Bridge, Lancashire, tailor and draper—JAMES STANDING, Batter's Terrace, High Street, Peckham, china dealer—EDWARD CORKER, Fore Street, Edmonton, timber merchant, coal merchant, and furnishing undertaker—ALBION OAKLEY, Derby, rope and twine manufacturer—WILLIAM CANUTE BODLEY, Bonhay, Exeter, iron and brass founder—JAMES EDWARD DAWSON, Manchester, money scrivener—WILLIAM QUINTON, Birmingham, builder and rule maker—THOMAS BACON, Colchester, Essex, printer—FREDERICK GADD, Cluchester, grocer and merchant—WILLIAM FARMER, Birmingham, nail manufacturer—LEWIS HENRY MEAKIN and JOHN FARRALL, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers—EDWARD DAVIS, Upper Crisp Street, Bromley, Middlesex, licensed victualler, and Tottenham, brickmaker and builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—ROBERT ARBURNOT, merchant, Peterhead—JAMES HENDERSON, baker, Glasgow—JOHN WEMYSS, linen draper, Edinburgh—HENRY HESLOP, engraver, Dumoon—ROBERT LAING, grocer, Dunbarton.

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INFANTS' BASSINETTES.
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 Parcels of £3 value free of railway carriage throughout the
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OUTFITS are supplied in a very superior style, at
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 Exquisitely fine, beautifully variegated-coloured Wreathed
 Borders, with
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 Sample Handkerchief sent by return of post upon receipt of
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 Second delivery of the
REAL ALPINE KID GLOVE
 with the Eugenie Latchet Chain attached.
 PRICE ONE SHILLING PER PAIR,
 Latchet Chain attached.

In the undermentioned Colours for the Summer Season:—

No. 1. Draps Fixes—Fixed Drap.	18. Alma—Copper Brown.
2. Chocolate.	19. Black.
3. Gris Protestant—Mid	20. Thiba—very Light Tan.
State.	21. Myrtle.
4. Lavender.	22. Celeste—Sky.
5. Tan d'Or—Golden Tan.	23. Pink.
6. Emerald.	24. Paille—Straw.
7. Citron—Deep Lemon.	25. Croque—very Light
8. Violet.	Brown.
9. Bosphore—Sea Green.	26. Salmon.
10. Rose.	27. Ardoise—Slate.
11. Napoleon—Bright Blue.	28. Coffee.
12. Maize.	29. Raisin d'Espagne—Dahlia.
13. Corinthe—Light Green.	30. Adelaide.
14. Lilac.	31. Moutie—Claret.
15. Brown Clair—Light	32. Olive.
Brown.	33. Marron Fonce—Dark
16. White.	Brown.
17. Nature—Canary.	34. Ruby.

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